

VISIT...

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PREFACE

An ideal system of instruction for the learning of a foreign language should fulfil the following essential conditions:

(1) It should be suitable for private or self-tuition as well as for class-work, and should conform to the best methods of modern language instruction.

(2) It should impart a practical conversational knowledge of everyday subjects, while at the same time it should also convey, in a clear and concise manner, the essentials of grammar and syntax.

(3) It should enable the learner to think in the foreign language, without any process of translation, by training him from the very outset to associate the foreign words he encounters with the objects or actions they denote. He will thus acquire the ability to speak the language naturally and instinctively—in the same way as he learned his own language when a child.

(4) Finally, the learner should be taught to speak the foreign language with correct accent and intonation.

The Linguaphone Method of teaching languages by means of specially prepared language records and text-books admirably fulfils all these requirements.

Linguaphone Courses are now published in more than twenty languages and are in use in practically every civilized country, while leading Universities, Colleges and Schools throughout the world have incorporated them in their curriculum.

THE ENGLISH COURSE

The Linguaphone English Course is equally suitable for children and adults, for entire beginners and for those who have a theoretical knowledge of the language and wish to become proficient in the spoken language.

The Course consists of descriptive talks and conversations which have been recorded on fifteen double-sided records. There

is also a special Sounds record spoken by Peter A. D. MacCarthy, M.A., Head of the Department of Phonetics of Leeds University and Author of *English Pronunciation*.*

The text is in easy-flowing and perfectly natural idiomatic language which would be used by educated people under similar circumstances. Practical grammar is introduced into the text of each lesson and is absorbed by the student as he goes along. The companion books which go with the Course give detailed explanations of grammatical points, idioms and so on. The illustrations, which have been specially drawn by the well-known artists H. G. Collett, Montague Coleman, Herbert Gwynn, Frank Humphris, H. Doust and Hubert Williams, form an integral part of, and perform an important function in, the Course.

Full particulars as to the use of the books in conjunction with the records are given in the *Students' Instructions* supplied with the Course.

SPEAKERS

In order to enable the student to follow easily the words spoken by the records, the first lessons are spoken very slowly and distinctly, the rate of speech increasing as the Course progresses, so that in the more advanced lessons a perfectly natural rate of speech is heard.

Ten speakers have taken part in the recording of the English Course, namely:—

Sir Ifor Evans, M.A. D.Lit., Provost of University College, University of London; A. C. Gimson, B.A., Lecturer in Phonetics, University of London; David Lloyd James, B.A., of the British Broadcasting Corporation; Daniel Jones, M.A., Dr.Phil., Professor of Phonetics, University of London; Peter A. D. MacCarthy, M.A., Head of Department of Phonetics, University of Leeds; Harold Orton, B.Litt., M.A., Professor of English Language, University of Leeds; Sir John Tresidder Sheppard, M.B.E., M.A., Hon.Litt.D. (Manchester), Provost of King's College, Cambridge; John Snagge, O.B.E., of the British Broadcasting Corporation; Miss Audrey M. Bullard, L.R.A.M., Lecturer in Speech, University of London; Miss O. M. Tooley, Lecturer in Phonetics, University of London.

* Published by Heffer, Cambridge.

The first few lessons are spoken by the same two speakers, so that the student may concentrate on the new sounds of the language without being confused by the introduction of too many different voices. Once he has become familiar with the sounds, he will find it pleasing and stimulating to hear new voices.

Inasmuch as no two speakers of a language speak alike, differences will be found in the pronunciation of the speakers, but every one of them can be accepted as a safe model for the general student, while for those who make a special study of phonetics, the various differences of detail will provide ample scope for study.

EXTRA READING PRACTICE

Supplementary Reading will be found at the end of the illustrated textbook. These passages will show the student how, *without going beyond the scope of the lessons*, he can adapt the material he has learned to form quite different sentences and describe a wide variety of events and circumstances. They are also an excellent revision test, because, if the student has really mastered the lessons, he should be able to read the Supplementary Exercises without difficulty and without having to consult the vocabulary.

The student who masters this Course will have acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge of the English language, both written and spoken. Not only will he have a good grasp of the grammar, but he will also have at his command a store of useful words,* colloquial expressions and idiomatic sentences, which will enable him to enjoy to the full his contacts with English people. At the same time, he will be able to understand and appreciate English thought as expressed in the literature of the country.

A translation of this Preface will be found at the beginning of the Vocabulary.

* The vocabulary has been based primarily on standard word-frequency counts.

THE SPOKEN WORD

Language is primarily Speech, and speech is dependent ultimately upon one and only one sense organ—the Ear. Those parts of the human mechanism that are so regularly mis-termed the “Organs of Speech” are seldom, in books upon language, made to include the Ear, which is, in fact, the most important of all, for without the Ear, audible speech would have been impossible. Speech is acquired through the Ear and through the Ear alone, for it is through the Ear that the mind looks out, so to speak, upon the world of Sound. Sound is, in fact, nothing more than the feature in the world around us of which we become conscious through the Ear. The Eye plays some part in the acquisition of Speech, but its special realm is that aspect of Language which has been designed to approach the mind through the medium of the Eye alone, i.e. the written or printed word. At the root of all practical study of language lies the simple truth that the Ear is in absolute domination, and as a necessary corollary it follows that at least one very important road towards the learning of a foreign language is to hear the language spoken as often as possible, knowing at the same time the meaning of what is being said, and realizing the circumstances that call for it. This means of approach is better provided by the intelligent use of a well constructed gramophone course than by the living teacher.

After many years of experience in the University of London in teaching English pronunciation to foreigners, I advise all students of our language to pay the utmost attention to two features of spoken English that are often imperfectly understood even by those native English people who attempt without special training to teach their language to foreigners. These two features are Rhythm and Intonation, two features of pronunciation upon which intelligibility largely rests. The surest way to become unintelligible in a language is to distort its natural rhythm.

And finally I commend as worthy of special attention the use and function of emphatic stress in modern English; abundant examples will be found in the records.

A. LLOYD JAMES.

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TEXT OF SOUNDS RECORD

SOUNDS RECORD — SIDE 1

THE VOWELS

1.	tea	sees	feet
2.	this	think	pretty
3.	then	get	yes
4.	hand	thank	cat
5.	car	hard	part
6.	dog	John	got
7.	saw	short	small
8.	good	look	put
9.	two	few	fruit
10.	son	done	cut
11.	fur	word	shirt
12.	above	a man	the man
	letter	pleasure	sofa

THE DIPHTHONGS

13.	day	maid	late
14.	no	road	hope
	whole	told	
15.	my	time	light
16.	now	town	house
17.	boy	noise	voice
18.	here	fears	fierce
19.	there	cares	scarce
20.	four	more	yours
21.	sure	tour	pure

SOME VOWEL COMBINATIONS

player—lower—fire, higher—power, our—employer

SOUNDS RECORD — SIDE 2

VOWELS IN PAIRS FOR COMPARISON

1 & 2.	leave	live	seat	sit	feel	fill
2 & 3.	rid	red	lift	left	fill	fell
3 & 4.	men	man	set	sat	lend	land
4 & 5.	cat	cart	pack	park		
5 & 6.	large	lodge	heart	hot		
6 & 7.	cod	cord	shot	short		
8 & 9.	good	food	foot	boot	full	fool
10 & 11.	bud	bird	hut	hurt	such	search
4 & 10.	ran	run	match	much	hang	hung
5 & 10.	calm	come	march	much		
6 & 10.	lock	luck	hot	hut		
6 & 8.	lock	look	pot	put		
3 & 11.	ten	turn	bed	bird		
5 & 11.	barn	burn	dart	dirt		
3 & 13.	edge	age	men	main	fell	fail
7 & 14.	law	low	saw	so	caught	coat
	hall	whole	called	cold		
3 & 19.	very	vary				
11 & 19.	fur	fair				
4 & 19.	marry	Mary				
18 & 19.	here	hair				

THE ALPHABET

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

TEXT OF LESSONS

INTRODUCTION

Let's Speak English

PART 1

Good morning !

Listen, please.

I am the teacher.

You are the student.

I am English.

You are not English.

An Englishman speaks English.

Englishmen speak English.

I am speaking English now.



a

This is a table^a.



b

This is a gramophone^b.



c

This is a record^c.

The record is on the gramophone^d.



d



e

The gramophone is on the table^e.

You are sitting at the table^f.



g



h



i

You are holding a book^g in your hand^h. The book is openⁱ.

You are looking at the book.

You are listening to the record.

You are hearing my voice.

You are learning to speak, to understand, to read and to write English.

I am speaking slowly.

When I speak slowly, you understand me.

When I speak quickly, you don't understand me^j.



j When I speak quickly, you don't understand me

[INTRODUCTION]

PART 2

Good afternoon. How are you ?^a
Quite well, thank you.

Now please, answer my questions.

Am I the teacher ?
Yes, you are.

Are you the student ?
Yes, I am.

Am I English ?
Yes, you are.

Are you English?
No, I'm not.

Who is the teacher, you or I ?
You are.

And who is the student ?
I am.

Do I speak English ?
Yes, you do.

Am I speaking English now ?
Yes, you are.

Do *you* speak English?
Yes, I do, but only a little^c.



a



b

What is this ?^b
It's a record.

Where is it ?
It's on the gramophone^c.



c



Is this a book?^d
Yes, it is.

d

Is *this* a book?^e
No, it isn't, it's a record.



e

Where are you sitting?

I'm sitting at the table.

What are you listening to?

I'm listening to the record.

Whose voice are you hearing?

I'm hearing your voice.

What are you looking at?

I'm looking at my book.

Is the book open or closed?

Open, of course.

What are you learning?

I'm learning English.

Do you understand me when I speak slowly?

Yes, I do.

And when I speak quickly?

No, I don't.



f I only speak a little English



Lesson One (1)

First (1st) Lesson

My Family

This is my family: my wife¹, my son², my daughter³ and I⁴.
I am Mr. Black⁴.

My wife is Mrs. Black¹.

I am Mrs. Black's husband.

I am a man^a. My wife is a woman^b.

We have two children, a boy^c and a girl^d.

The boy's name is John.
He's twelve years old.

The girl's name is Mary. She's still quite young. She's only eight.



c d



a b

1. My wife, Mrs. Black

2. My son, John

a A man

3. My daughter, Mary

4. I—Mr. Black

b A woman

c A boy

5. An armchair

6. The window

d A girl

She's four years younger than John, and John is four years older than she is.

Mary is the youngest in the family and I am the oldest.



g



e

f

John is Mary's brother.

Mary is John's sister.

John is my son. I am his father. My wife is his mother.

Mary is my daughter. I am her father.

My wife is her mother.

John and Mary are our children.

I am their father; my wife is their mother; we are their parents.

We love our children.



i



h



j



k

My wife is sitting^f in an armchair^s, reading a book^g.

I am standing^e by the window^s, smoking a pipe^h.

Mary is writing a letterⁱ.



l

John is kneeling^j on the floor and playing with his train^m.

The dog^k and the cat^l are lying under the table.



m

e Standing
f Sitting
g Reading a book

h A pipe
i A letter
j Kneeling

k A dog
l A cat
m A train



Lesson Two (2)

Second (2nd) Lesson

Questions and Answers

Who am I?

You are Mr. Black¹.

Whose husband am I?

Mrs. Black's² husband.



a



b

What's my son's name?

His name is John³.

What is your name?

My name is Peter Jones.

1. Mr. Black
2. Mrs. Black

3. John, the son
4. Mary, the daughter
5. The train

6. The armchair
7. The window

a One child

b Two children



c

Have I got one child^a or two?
You have two children^b.

Is Mary^c my daughter?
Yes, she is.

How old is she?
She's eight.

What is she doing?
She's writing a letter^c.

Is she standing^d or sitting^e?

She's sitting.

What is John playing with?
He's playing with his train^d.

Has John any brothers?
No, he hasn't.



d

Have you any brothers?
Yes, I have.

How many?
One.

Who is smoking a pipe?
You are.



e

Do you smoke?
No, I don't.

Does your father smoke?
Yes, he does.

Does your mother smoke?
No, she doesn't.

Do women smoke?
Some do and some don't.



f

c Writing a letter

d Standing

e Sitting

f Smoking a pipe



Lesson Three (3)

Third (3rd) Lesson

Our House

Many families in London live in flats, but most people live in their own houses in the suburbs.

We too have a house in a London suburb.

I bought it about fifteen years ago, when I got married. Like most of London's suburban houses, it consists of only two floors, the ground floor^{1, a} and the first floor^{2, b}.



c



b
a

On the ground-floor there's the dining-room, the lounge or sit-



d

1. The ground-floor
2. The first floor

3. The roof
4. The lawn
5. The garage

6. The fence
7. The gate

a The ground-floor

b The first floor

c A (hall-)stand

d A hat



e

ting-room, the kitchen, and the hall. In the hall we see a stand^c for hats^d, coats^e and umbrellas^f. A staircase^g leads from the hall to the landing on the first floor. On this floor there are four bedrooms, a bathroom and a lavatory. On top of the roof^a there are three chimneys^h.



g

In front of the house we have a small garden, in which we grow flowers: rosesⁱ, tulips^j, and so on. At the back of the house there's a much



i

larger garden with a lawn^k and some fruit-trees^k. There's also a vegetable garden where we grow all kinds of vegetables^m, such as potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions and tomatoes.



h



j



k

At the side of the house is a garage^l, where I keep my car^l. The garden is enclosed by a fenceⁿ, with a gate^o in it.



l



m

- e A coat
f An umbrella
g A staircase
h Three chimneys

- i A rose
j A tulip
k A fruit-tree
l A car

- m Vegetables: potatoes, a cabbage, a cauliflower, onions, tomatoes

Conversation

Now, let's have a talk about our house. . . . Can you tell me where we live?

Yes, I can; you live in a house in the suburbs of London.

Quite right. Now tell me, is it a large house^a or a small^b one?



c

Well, it's neither very large nor very small.

When did I buy it?

You bought it about fifteen years ago.

Is there a garage^c?

Yes, there is.

How many rooms are there in the house?



d

Let me see . . . one, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Yes, seven, including the kitchen^d.

Are the bedrooms^e upstairs or downstairs?

Upstairs, on the first floor.



e

a A large house
b A small house

c A garage

d The kitchen
e A bedroom



f

Which rooms are on the ground-floor?

The dining-room^f, the lounge^g and the kitchen.

Have we got a garden?

Yes, you have.

Where do the flowers grow?

In the front garden.

Are there any fruit-trees there?

No, there aren't, they're in the back garden.

Have we got many fruit-trees?

No, not many, just a few.



g

Do you like fruit?

Yes, I do, very much, especially pears^h and applesⁱ.



h



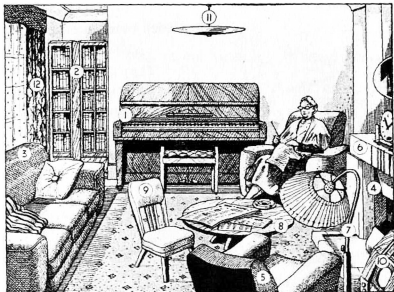
i



j

f The dining-room
g The lounge; sitting-room

h A pear
i An apple
j A garden



Lesson Five (5)

Fifth (5th) Lesson

Our Sitting-room

Let's have a look at this picture of our sitting-room. As you come into the room, you notice a piano¹, with a low music-stool⁴ in front of it. Next to

the piano is a tall bookcase², standing against the wall. On the left is a large window. Under the window there's a radiator⁵, but you can't see it, because it's behind the settee³. On the settee there are two cushions⁶.



b



a

1. The piano
2. The bookcase
3. The settee
4. The fireplace

5. An armchair
6. The mantelpiece
7. The standard lamp
8. A small table

9. A small chair
10. The radiogram
11. The electric light
12. The curtain

a A music-stool

b A radiator

The fireplace⁴ is at the other end of the room. On each side of the fireplace there's an armchair⁵. An old lady is sitting in one of the chairs, but nobody's sitting in the

*d*

other one; it's empty. In the centre of the mantelpiece⁶ there's a clock^d, and above it an oval mirror^e. On the right you can see a standard lamp⁷.

Opposite the fireplace you can see a small table⁸ with an ash-tray^f and some newspapers^g on it. By the table there's a small

*f*

chair⁹. On the extreme right, there's a radiogram¹⁰.

The floor is covered with a beautiful thick carpet^h.

An electric light¹¹ is hanging from the middle of the ceiling. At night, when it gets dark, we switch on the light and draw the curtains¹². During the day, the light comes in through the window.

*c**e**g**h*

c A cushion
d A clock

e An oval mirror
f An ash-tray

g A newspaper
h A carpet

Conversation between Teacher and Student

Is there a bookcase in our sitting-room?

Yes, there is.

Are there any books in it?

Yes, quite a lot.

How many are there?

I don't know. I haven't counted them.

Where's the window?

On the left of the piano^a.



a

What is there under the window?

A radiator.

Can you see it?

No, I can't.



b



c

Why not?

Because it's behind the settee.



d

Is the mirror round^b or square^c?

Neither, it's oval^d.

Is there anything on top of the radiogram?

No, nothing at all.

There's something on the small table, isn't there?

Yes, there's an ash-tray.

Isn't there anything else on it?

Yes, there are some newspapers.

Are there any armchairs^e in the room?

Yes, there are two.



e

a On the left of the piano

b A round mirror

c A square mirror

d An oval mirror

e An armchair

You can see somebody sitting in one of them, can't you?
Yes, an old lady.

Is anybody sitting in the other chair?

No, nobody. There isn't anybody sitting on the settee',
either.

Do you like our sitting-room?

Yes, I do, very much.

I'm so glad. Everybody does.



f

f A settee



Quite a lot of books!



Lesson Seven (7)

Seventh (7th) Lesson

Comparisons

Now let's compare our sitting-room with the Bakers'. The Bakers are friends of ours. They live next door to us. Our room is a little larger than theirs and it has more furniture in it. As you see, there's no wireless set in Mr. Baker's room. There isn't a bookcase either. Mine is in my sitting-room, but his is in his study.



b



a

My wife keeps her music^a in the music-stool^b, but Mrs. Baker keeps hers in a separate cabinet¹ near the piano². You can also see that theirs is a grand

1. The music-cabinet
2. The grand piano
3. An easy chair

a Music

4. The electric fire
5. The mantelpiece

b A music-stool

6. A picture
7. A curtain
8. The carpet

piano^{2,c}, whereas ours is an upright^d. Both my wife and Mrs. Baker are very fond of music and both play the piano very well. But my wife doesn't play as well as Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Baker not only plays much better than my wife does, but she's the best pianist in the district. I don't play the piano, but I play the violin^e.



c



d



e

There's no settee in the Bakers' sitting-room, and there are no small chairs. However, they have three easy chairs³ whereas we have only two. In their room they have an electric fire^{4,f}, but we, like most English people, have a coal-fire^g. Sometimes we burn logs^h of wood instead of coalⁱ. The Bakers have two vases^j on their mantelpiece⁵, as well as a clock, and over the mantelpiece they've got a beautiful picture⁶, painted by a famous artist.



f



g



h



i



j

c A grand piano
d An upright piano
e A violin

f An electric fire
g A coal-fire

h Logs
i Coal
j A vase

Another Talk

Well, you've learnt quite a lot about our sitting-room and the Bakers', and now I'm going to ask you a few questions about them. Tell me, whose sitting-room do you like better, the Bakers' or ours?

I don't think there's much to choose between the two, but on the whole I prefer yours.

I'm glad to hear that. Of course, their furniture^b is more modern than ours. You see, they haven't been married^a as long as we have, so they bought their furniture more recently than we did. . . . Don't you think that's a very fine picture the Bakers have over their mantelpiece?

*a*

Yes, I can't help admiring it whenever I look at it. I should think it must be very valuable.

And what do you think of the piano?

I think it's a very fine instrument indeed.

*b*

By the way, do you play the piano?

I'm sorry to say I don't.

Does your wife?

Oh yes, she does, and very well too.





Lesson Nine (9)

Ninth (9th) Lesson

Visitors

It's Saturday afternoon. There's a knock at the door. Our neighbours, Mr.¹ and Mrs. White² have arrived. The maid³ opens the door^a and lets them in. She shuts the door, and shows them into the lounge. We greet them, shake hands with them, and ask them to sit down.



a



b

A few minutes later we hear a ring at the door. It's Betty Smith, my wife's niece. She's just arrived from the country, and she's going to

1. Mr. White

2. Mrs. White

3. The maid

a The maid opens the door

b A trolley



c

stay with us over the week-end. She kisses her aunt, who introduces her to the Whites, and we all sit down.



d



e

The ladies talk about the weather and the latest fashions. We men discuss politics, business and the



f

latest news. Presently the maid brings in the tea on a trolley^b: a pot of tea^c, cups and saucers^d, hot water, a jug^e of

milk, and sugar; also sandwiches^f, bread and butter^g, jam, and cakes^h. My wife pours out the tea. I hand it round. My niece passes round the sandwiches and cakes. We all enjoy the tea very much.



g



h

c A pot of tea

d A cup and saucer

e A jug

f Sandwiches

g Bread and butter

h Cakes





Lesson Ten (10)

Tenth (10th) Lesson

Afternoon Tea

Good afternoon, Mrs. White², how are you?

Very well indeed, thank you, and how are you?

Quite well, thank you. Won't you sit

down. . . . Excuse me, please. I

think that's my niece at the door^a.

. . . . Hallo, Betty dear! I'm so

glad to see you. You do look well.

I don't think you've met each other

before. Let me introduce you^b.

This is my niece, Miss Smith¹.

Mrs. White, Mr. White³.

How do you do. . . How do you do.



a

1. Miss Smith
2. Mrs. White
3. Mr. White

4. A tray
5. A small table
6. An easy chair

a At the door

7. The door
8. The bookcase
9. The fireplace

And now let's have some tea. How do you like your tea, Mrs. White, strong or weak?

Not too strong, please, and one lump of sugar.

I like my tea rather sweet, but my husband prefers his without sugar.

Well, what's the news, Mr.

White? How's business?

Pretty good, thank you.

And how are things with you?



Well, not too good, I'm afraid, and going from bad to worse.

In fact, it's the worst year we've had for a long time.

I'm sorry to hear that. I hope things will soon improve.

Yes, let's hope for the best. And how's your nephew Richard getting on?

Oh, he's getting on quite well, thank you. He's staying in the country^c just now with his Uncle William and his cousins.

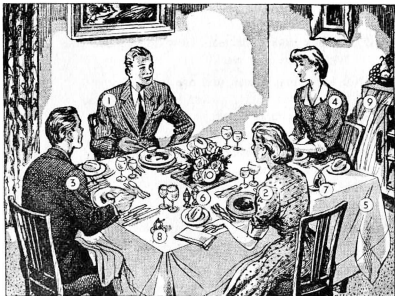
How long is he going to stay there?

I don't know exactly, but he's having a very pleasant time and it's doing him a lot of good, so the longer he stays, the better.



b Let me introduce you

c In the country



Lesson Eleven (11)

Eleventh (11th) Lesson

The Browns' Dining-room

In the dining-room we have our meals: breakfast in the morning, lunch in the middle of the day, tea in the afternoon, and supper or dinner in the evening.

Here you see Mr.¹ and Mrs. Thompson² who've just arrived from abroad and are having dinner

with the Browns. The host, Mr. Brown³, is sitting at the head of the table, and the hostess, Mrs. Brown⁴, is at the other end. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are sitting on either side, facing each other.



d



a b c

1. Mr. Thompson
2. Mrs. Thompson
3. The host, Mr. Brown

4. The hostess, Mrs. Brown
5. A white cloth
6. Pepper and salt

7. Oil and vinegar
8. Mustard
9. The sideboard
10. A bowl of flowers

a A knife

b A fork

c A spoon

d Glasses

The dining-room table is covered with a white cloth⁵. The maid has laid the table in the usual way, and has put the right number of knives^a, forks^b, spoons^c and glasses^d for each person. There's also pepper and salt^e, oil and vinegar^f, and mustard^g. On the left of each person is a table-napkin^h and a plate with a rollⁱ on it. In front of the host there's a carving-knife and fork^j.



f



e

On the sideboard⁹ the Browns usually have a bowl of fruitⁱ: apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, oranges or bananas accord-



g



h

ing to the season. The mistress of the house has just served the soup. After this there'll be fish, meat or poultry with vegetables^h, then a sweet, and perhaps cheese and biscuits to finish with.



i

e A table-napkin

f A roll

g A carving-knife and fork

h Vegetables

i Fruit: apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, oranges, bananas



Lesson Twelve (12)

Twelfth (12th) Lesson

Dinner-table Talk

Good evening. I'm so glad you were able to come. . . .
 Dinner's ready. Let's go into the dining-room. Mrs.
 Thompson¹, will you sit here on my left, and you, Mr.
 Thompson², there. . . .

How long have you been in London?

Oh, only a few days; since last Monday, to be exact, and
 I'm sorry to say we have to return tomorrow week.

Is this your first visit?

It's my wife's first visit, but I've been here several times
 before. I have to come over at least once a year on business,
 and I feel quite at home in London.

1. Mrs. Thompson
2. Mr. Thompson
3. Mrs. Brown

4. Mrs. Brown
5. A chair

6. A picture
7. The wall
8. A table-cloth

And what do *you* think of London^d, Mrs. Thompson?

Er—I beg your pardon, I didn't quite catch what you said.

I was asking what you thought of
London.

Oh, I think it's a wonderful place.
There always seems to be something
interesting to do.



a

And how do you like our weather?

Well, it's rather changeable, isn't it?

Yes, it is, but on the whole ~~it's not so bad~~, once you get used
to it. . .



b

Will you have some more chicken^a?

No, thank you.

What about you, Mr. Thompson?

Yes, please, just a little. It's
delicious.

I'm so glad you like it. . . .

And now what sweet will you have, Mrs.

Thompson? There's apple tart^b
and cream, or chocolate trifle^c.

Er—trifle for me, please.

And you, Mr. Thompson?

Trifle for me, too, please.



c



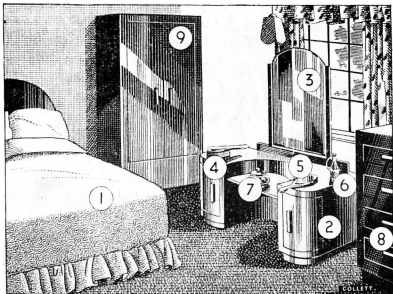
d

a Chicken

b Apple tart

c Chocolate trifle

d London: Buckingham Palace



Lesson Thirteen (13)

Thirteenth (13th) Lesson

My Bedroom

At night, when I feel tired^a and sleepy, I go up to my bedroom and switch on the electric light. I take off my shoes^b, undress and put on my pyjamas. Then I get into bed¹ and switch off the light. After a few minutes I fall asleep. I sleep the whole night through.



a



b

Punctually at seven-thirty^c in the morning, the alarm clock^c rings and wakes me up.



c

1. The bed
2. The dressing-table
3. The looking-glass

4. A hairbrush and comb
5. A hand-mirror
6. A bottle of scent

7. A powder-box
8. The chest of drawers
9. The wardrobe

a I feel tired

b Shoes

c The alarm clock; seven-thirty; half-past seven

I get out of bed, put on my dressing-gown^d and slippers^e, and go into the bathroom, where I turn on the hot and cold taps^f. While the water's running into the bath, I wash my face and neck, clean my teeth, and shave. My shaving things^g are on the shelf above the basin^h. Then I turn off the taps and have my bath. Sometimes I have a shower. When I've dried myself with a towel, I get dressed.

*d**e**f**g**h**i**j*

On the dressing-table^a, in front of the looking-glass^a, you'll see a hair-brush^a and comb^a, a hand-mirror^a, a bottle of scent^a and a powder-box^a. These, of course, don't belong to me, but to my wife. In the chest of drawers^a I keep clean linen, such as shirtsⁱ, collars^j, and handkerchiefs^k, besides things like socks^l and ties^m.

The dirty linen is put in a linen-basket and sent to the laundry. In the wardrobe^a I keep my suits and other clothes, which I hang on coat-hangersⁿ.

*l**m**k**n**d* A dressing-gown*e* Slippers*f* A tap*g* Shaving things*h* A (wash)-basin*i* Shirts*j* Collars*k* Handkerchiefs*l* Socks*m* Ties*n* A coat-hanger

Morning and Evening

What time do you get up^a as a rule?

Generally about half-past seven.

Why so early?

Because I usually catch an early train up to town.

When do you get to the office?

Normally, about nine o'clock^a.



a

Do you stay in town all day?

Sometimes I do, and sometimes I don't.

What do you usually do in the evenings?

We generally stay at home. Once or twice a week we go to a

theatre^b or to the pictures^c. We went to the pictures last night and saw a very interesting film. Occasionally we go to a dance.

Do you like dancing?

Yes, very much. Do you dance?



c



d

I used to when I was younger^d, but not very often now. I'm getting too old^e.

Too old! Nonsense, you don't look more than fifty.

As a matter of fact, I'm nearly sixty.

Really! You certainly don't look it.

a Nine o'clock
b The theatre

c The pictures
d When I was younger

I'm glad to hear it. . . . Are you doing anything special tonight? If not, what about coming with me to my club? You'd get to know quite a lot of interesting people there.

I should love to, but today happens to be our wedding anniversary and we're going out tonight to celebrate.



e

Well, my heartiest congratulations.

Thank you very much. I could manage to come along tomorrow night, if that would suit you.



Yes, excellent. Let's make it round about eight o'clock'.

Very well. Thanks.

f



g



h

e I'm getting old
f Eight o'clock

g I get up; I get out of bed
h I get into bed



Lesson Fifteen (15)

Fifteenth (15th) Lesson

The Hotel

There are plenty of good hotels in London and you're nearly always sure of finding room in one or other of them. Still, if you don't want to be disappointed, especially during the holiday season, it's better to engage a room beforehand. You'll find London hotels just the same as hotels in all large cities. As a rule, you go into a large entrance-hall or lounge, where visitors are constantly coming and going.



a



b

The porter^{2, a} takes your luggage^{3, b}, and you go to the reception desk⁴ to see about your room

1. Visitors
2. A porter

a A porter

3. Luggage

4. Reception desk
5. A page

b Luggage

and get your key^c. Then the page^{b, d} takes you up to your room in a lift^e.

The people in the office will always help you if you don't know your way about the town. They'll tell you where to go and what to see. They'll book seats for you at the theatre and do all they can to make your stay a pleasant one.



c

If you want a guide to show you round, or an interpreter for a business interview, they'll get you one. If you have to write business letters and can type, they'll provide you with a typewriter^f. If, on the other hand, you prefer to



d

dictate your letters, they'll get you a shorthand-typist.



e

If your wife is going to be with you, she'll find plenty to amuse her. She'll be able to spend her time looking at the shops^g while you're busy.



f



g

c A key
d A page

e A lift

f A typewriter
g Shops



Lesson Sixteen (16)

Sixteenth (16th) Lesson

Booking Rooms

Here we are! This is our hotel, isn't it?

Yes, there's the name: Prince's Court Hotel. Shall I look after the luggage or will you?

Well, if you'll see to the luggage and pay the driver^a, I'll go in and see about rooms.

All right. Where shall I find you?

I'll wait for you in the hall. Don't be long.

I'll come as soon as I can.

.



a

a Paying the driver

Good morning. Can you let me have a double room^d with a bathroom^b? Or if you have two single rooms, so much the better.

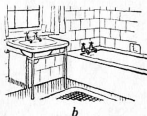
We're practically full up, but I'll see. How long do you intend to stay?

I expect we shall be here for a week at least, perhaps a fortnight.

Yes, you can have two rooms with a bathroom on the first floor.

I hope they're quiet. I hate a noise at night.

I think you'll find they are, sir. They face the courtyard.



b

How much are they?

Forty-five shillings (45/-) a night, including breakfast.

All right, we'll take those.

Will you fill up this form^c, please.

Surname. Christian name. Nationality.
Permanent address. Place and date
of birth. Signature. Is that all
right?



c

Yes, that's all, thank you. And here are your keys. The page will show you up to your rooms and your luggage will be brought up straight away.



d

b A bathroom

c A form

d A double room



Lesson Seventeen (17)

Seventeenth (17th) Lesson

At the Restaurant

In all large towns there are plenty of restaurants, cafés, tea-rooms, and inns or public-houses. All the large hotels have dining-rooms or restaurants, like the one in the picture. Each little party of guests have their own table and every table, as you see, has its own lamp.



a

Many of the guests are in evening dress^a, which is usual at fashionable restaurants. At some it's compulsory.



b

In the picture you can see

1. Couples dancing
2. The orchestra

3. A waiter

4. The buffet
5. The ice-bucket

a In evening dress

b Bottles of wine

several couples¹ dancing at the far end of the room, near the orchestra². One of the waiters³ is standing near the buffet⁴, where there are cold dishes of various kinds; another's carrying a tray, with a bottle of wine^b and two wine-glasses^c on it. He'll put the bottle of wine into the ice-bucket⁵ to keep it cool.



d



c

Meals in England are much the same as in other countries, with the exception of breakfast. I expect you've heard all about the English breakfast, with its porridge or cereal, bacon and eggs^d, toast, marmalade, and tea or coffee. Very few people like chocolate or cocoa for breakfast. In the afternoon, about four o'clock^e or half-past^f, nearly everybody has tea. The two main meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are both more or less alike. Most people have lunch about one o'clock^g, and dinner at half-past seven, or later.



e



f



g

c A bottle of wine and two wine-glasses on a tray

d Bacon and eggs
e Four o'clock

f Half-past four
g One o'clock



Lesson Eighteen (18)

Eighteenth (18th) Lesson

Ordering a Meal

Is this table free; waiter?

I'm sorry, sir, these two tables have just been reserved by telephone, but that one over there's free.

What a pity! We wanted to be near the dance-floor. Still, it doesn't matter, we'll take it. . . . The menu^a, please.



Here you are, sir. Will you dine à la carte or take the table d'hôte?

Well, let's see. What do you think, darling?

Oh, I don't want much to eat, I'm not very hungry. . . . I think I'll have—er—some oxtail soup and fried plaice with chips^b.



a The menu

b Fried plaice with chips

Hm, I'm rather hungry. I'll start with some hors d'œuvre^c.

And to follow?



A grilled steak with baked potatoes and peas^d.

Will you have anything to drink, sir?

Well, I am rather thirsty. Bring me half a pint of bitter. What about you, darling?



Well, I don't care for beer^e, but I will have a glass of sherry.

Very good. . . . What sweet would you like?

e

I'll have fruit salad.

So will I. And we'll have two coffees^f, please.

Black or white?

White, please. Oh, and two liqueur brandies.



What a lovely waltz they're playing. Shall we dance?

Yes, I'd love to. . . .

Waiter! The bill, please.

Very good, sir.

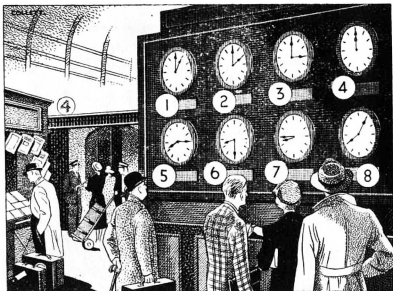
Here you are.

Thank you very much, sir.



c Hors d'œuvre
d Steak, potatoes and peas

e A glass of beer
f A cup of coffee



Lesson Nineteen (19)

Nineteenth (19th) Lesson

Numerals : Times and Dates

If I want to know the time I look at my watch. I've got a gold wrist-watch^a with a leather strap. It keeps fairly good time, but occasionally it goes wrong. When it does that, I take it to a watchmaker, and have it repaired, cleaned and regulated.



a I don't think you'll find it very difficult to tell the time in English. First of all, let's deal with the hours: we say, it's one o'clock¹, two o'clock², three o'clock³, and so on. Twelve o'clock⁴ may refer to midnight, or to midday. Then for the



1. One o'clock
2. Two o'clock
3. Three o'clock

4. Twelve o'clock
5. A quarter past eight

6. Half-past eight
7. A quarter to nine
8. Five past eight

a A wrist-watch

b Ten past eight



c

quarters we say, for instance, it's a quarter past eight^c, half-past eight^d, a quarter to nine^e. Sometimes people just say eight-fifteen, instead of a quarter past eight and eight-thirty, instead of half-past eight. We say other times as follows:

five minutes past eight, or simply, five past eight^f.

Similarly, ten past eight^g, twenty past eight^h,

twenty-five past eightⁱ; twenty-five to nine^j,

twenty to nine^k, ten to nine^l, five to nine^m.



d



e



f



g



h

Referring to dates, we say, for instance: Henry VIII (the eighth) was born on the twenty-eighth of June, fourteen ninety-one, and died on the twenty-eighth of January, fifteen forty-seven.

28th June, 1491

28th January, 1547

Be careful to pronounce distinctly thirteen, thirty; fourteen, forty; fifteen, fifty; sixteen, sixty; and so on. Then learn: a hundred, a hundred and one, two hundred and seventy-six, a thousand, three thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.

13 - 30

14 - 40

15 - 50

16 - 60

100

101

276

1,000

3,387

c Twenty past eight
d Twenty-five past eight

e Twenty-five to nine
f Twenty to nine

g Ten to nine
h Five to nine

Days and Months. Asking the Time

Do you know the days of the week?

Yes, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday, Saturday.

JANUARY					
Sunday	1	8	15	22	29
Monday	2	9	16	23	30
Tuesday	3	10	17	24	31
Wednesday	4	11	18	25	-
Thursday	5	12	19	26	-
Friday	6	13	20	27	-
Saturday	7	14	21	28	-

a

Now, let's assume that today is Wednesday^a. What day will tomorrow be?

Thursday.

And the day after tomorrow?

Friday.

What day was yesterday?

Tuesday.

And the day before yesterday?

Monday.

As it happens, last Monday was my birthday.

Is that so? Well, many happy returns of the day^c.

a Today is Wednesday

Thank you. And now, let's have the names of the months.

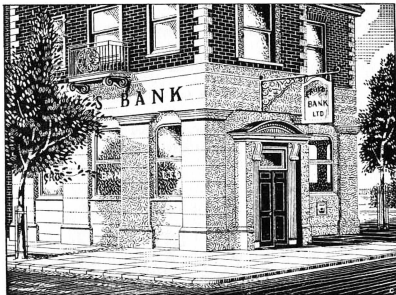
Certainly. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Good. . . . Oh! Can you tell me the right time, please?

Well, my watch says five past two^b, but it's no use relying on it, because sometimes it's fast and sometimes it's slow.



-
- b My watch says five past two*
c Many happy returns of the day!



Lesson Twenty-One (21)

Twenty-First (21st) Lesson

English Money

If you're going to England you'll naturally want to know something about English money. I expect you've been used to the decimal system, so English money will probably seem very strange to you at first, but you'll soon get used to it.



a



b

There are three copper coins, the penny^a, the halfpenny^b, and the farthing^c. Then there's the three-penny bit^d. The other coins are the six-pence^e, the shilling^f, the two-shilling



c



d

a A penny
b A halfpenny

c A farthing
d A threepenny bit

piece^g, and the half-crown^h, which is worth two shillings and sixpence, or as we say, two and six. Then there's a ten-shilling note^f and a pound



g



e



f

note in common use, and for larger sums there are five-pound notes, ten-pound notes, and so on. There's no gold in circulation, so you hardly ever see a sovereign or half-sovereign. You may often hear the term "guinea", which stands for twenty-one shillings, although

there's no actual coin of this value.

There are four farthings in a penny, twelve pence in a shilling and twenty shillings in a pound. If the price of a reel^j of cotton is four-



i

pence, you hand over four pennies for it. Similarly, you say twopence, threepence,

and so on. If a stamp^k costs three-halfpence, you hand the clerk a penny and a halfpenny or three half-pennies, and he gives you a three-halfpenny stamp.



h



j



k

e A sixpence
f A shilling
g A two-shilling piece

h A half-crown;
half a crown

i A note
j A reel of cotton
k A stamp



Lesson Twenty-Two (22)

Twenty-Second (22nd) Lesson

At the Bank

Can you change me some money, please?

Certainly. What is it you wish to change?

Here it is: some French francs,
Swiss francs, American
dollars and a few Dutch
guilders. You'd better count^a
them.

If you'll wait a moment I'll find
out the rates of exchange.

Here we are. Let me see—er—that'll make £41. 12. 6.
(forty-one pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence) altogether.
How would you like it?



a Counting the money.

Would you please give me seven five-pound notes, four pound notes and four ten-shilling notes, and the rest in small change.

Certainly. Here you are. Will that do?

Er—would you mind giving me the sixpence in coppers. I want to make a phone-call^b and I haven't any change. . . . Thank you.

. . . By the way, can I open an account here?

You'll have to see the Manager about that.

If you'll kindly go through that door marked "Private" he'll attend to you.



Good afternoon, sir. My name is Anderson. I should like to open an account with you.

A deposit or current account?

Well, I want to be able to pay for things by cheque.

Then you want a current account. How much money do you want placed to your credit?

Here's £200 (two hundred pounds). I think that ought to last me for some time.

I take it you can supply references.

Certainly.

Right. Here's a cheque book^{c,d}. When you send a cheque by post be careful to cross it, but if you wish to cash a cheque yourself, you must leave it "open".



b Making a phone-call

c A cheque book

d Here's a cheque book



Lesson Twenty-Three (23)

Twenty-Third (23rd) Lesson

Postal Services

There are Post Offices in every town and nearly every village in the country. If you want to post an ordinary letter^a, a postcard^b or a small parcel^c, you needn't go to the Post Office, you can drop it into the nearest pillar-box^d.



a

You can recognize these easily in England, because they're painted red. If you want to send a telegram, you can either take it to the nearest Post Office or dictate it over the telephone^e.



b



c

Pillar-boxes are emptied several times a day. If you want your letter to arrive more quickly than by ordinary post, you can send it by Air Mail.

1. The counter
2. A customer

3. A clerk
4. Scales

5. A telephone-box
6. A clock

a A letter

b A postcard

c A parcel

Letters are delivered to your home or office by a postman^f, and telegrams by a telegraph-boy^g.

Here you can see what the inside of a Post Office looks like. On one side of the counter¹ you see several customers², on the other side, the clerks³



d

One of the people in the picture is buying postage-stamps, another is registering^h a letter, the third is writing out a cable. If you want to buy stamps, you must go to the right counter;



e

if you go to the wrong one, you'll only waste your time. Ask for a halfpenny stamp, a penny stamp, a three-halfpenny stamp, a twopenny stamp, a twopenny-halfpenny stamp, a threepenny stamp and so on. If you want to send a parcel, you hand it to the assistant³, who weighs it on scales⁴ and gives you the necessary stamps. The amount you have to pay depends on the weight of the parcel.



f



g

In most Post Offices and also in many streets, there are public telephone-boxes^{5, i} from which you can telephone.

All you have to do is lift the receiver, put into the slot the pennies due for the call, and dial the first three letters of the exchange you want, followed by the number.



h

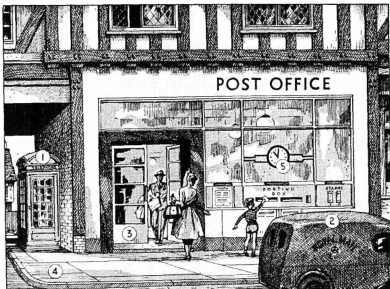


i

d A pillar-box
e The telephone

f A postman
g A telegraph-boy

h A registered letter
i A telephone-box



Lesson Twenty-Four (24)

Twenty-Fourth (24th) Lesson

At the Post Office

Excuse me, can you tell me where the nearest Post Office is?

I'm sorry, I can't. I'm a stranger here myself. Perhaps that gentleman over there will be able to help you.

Thank you. . . . I'm sorry to trouble you, but can you direct me to the nearest Post Office?

Yes, it's in the High Street. As a matter of fact, I'm going in the same direction myself, so if you come with me, I'll show you.

That's very kind of you.

There it is^o, that building over there.



a

1. A telephone box
2. A mail-van

3. The door
- a A telegram form

4. The pavement
5. The clock

Thanks very much.

Don't mention it.

.

I want to send a telegram. Where can I get a form^a?

You'll find some over there. . . . Will you put your name and address^b on the back? That will be 3/6 (three and six).

Do you mind telling me
where I can get
stamps and a regis-
tered envelope?

NAME	<i>George Smith</i>
ADDRESS	<i>147 Baker Street Canterbury, Kent</i>

At the next counter.

b

A five-shilling book of stamps, please, and a large registered envelope.

Will this size do?

Yes, thank you, that's just right. . . . Would you mind telling me what the postage on this letter will be?

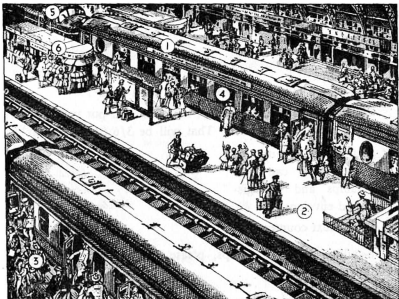
Threepence by ordinary post, or sixpence, if you want to register it.



c

b Name and address

c There it is



Lesson Twenty-Five (25)

Twenty-Fifth (25th) Lesson

Travelling

Those who wish to travel, either for pleasure or on business, have at their disposal various means of transport. There is, for instance, the humble, inexpensive bicycle^a. Then there's the



a

motor-cycle^b, with which you can travel quickly and cheaply, but for long journeys it's rather tiring. With a motor-car, one can travel comfortably for long distances without getting too tired.



b



c



d

1. A train
2. The platform
- a* A bicycle
- b* A motor-cycle

3. Passengers
4. The window

5. The engine
6. A bookstall
- c* A ship
- d* An aeroplane

Luxurious ships^c cross seas and oceans from one continent to another. Aeroplanes^d carry passengers to various parts of the world in almost as many hours as it takes days to do the journey by other means. But most of us still have to use trains¹. Look at this picture of a busy railway station. A train is standing at one of the platforms² ready to leave. Some of the passengers³ are looking out of the windows⁴ watching the late-comers who are hurrying along looking for empty seats.



e



f

The engine⁵ is ready to draw the train out of the station. On another platform a train has just come in; some passengers are getting out⁶, others are getting in⁷.

Those who've not taken the precaution of getting their tickets beforehand are waiting in queues at the booking-office.



g



h

At the bookstalls^{8,9} people are choosing books, magazines or newspapers for the journey. At the cloakroom^h others are depositing or withdrawing their luggage. Further along there are refreshment roomsⁱ crowded with people snatching a

hasty meal, while- those with time to spare are sitting in the waiting rooms^j.



i



j

e Getting out of the train
f Getting into the train

g A bookstall
h At the cloakroom

i A refreshment room
A waiting room



Lesson Twenty-Six (26)

Twenty-Sixth (26th) Lesson

At the Station

Porter¹, will you see to my luggage, please?

Where for, sir?



a

I'm going by the 10 o'clock train to Glasgow. Will you have this trunk^a labelled and put in the luggage-van. The suitcase^{3,b} and bag^c can go on the luggage-rack^d.

Right, sir. What class?

First. Try and find me a corner seat^e in a smoker, facing the engine, if you can.

Have you got your ticket^f yet, sir?

Not yet. Where's the booking-office²?

Come along with me and I'll show you.

Here it is. I'll meet you on the platform.



b

1. A porter

2. The booking-office

3. A suitcase, luggage

4. Passengers

a A trunk

b A suitcase

Which platform is it?

No. 8, over there.

.....

One first to Glasgow, please.

Single or return?



c

Single. . . . Do I have to change anywhere?

No, no change, it's a through train.

Thank you.

.....



d

Here you are, sir. I've found you a corner seat next to the corridor. Your carriage is near the dining-car^g, and you can order lunch when the attendant comes along.

What time do we get to Glasgow?

You're due to arrive at 6.15.

Thank you. Here you are.



e

Thank you, sir. I hope you'll have a comfortable journey.



f

Well, I've still got a few minutes to spare, so I'll go and get myself a novel or a detective story to while away the time during the journey.

Mind you don't miss the train, sir.

That's all right. The train doesn't leave for another ten minutes, and it won't take me more than five minutes to get a book.

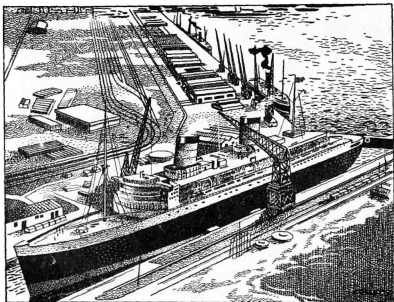


g

c A bag
d The luggage-rack

e A corner seat

f A ticket
g The dining-car



Lesson Twenty-Seven (27)

Twenty-Seventh (27th) Lesson

Travelling by Sea and Air

Last Wednesday week I went down to Southampton Docks to see my partner off to New York on one of our largest liners. What colossal ships these steamers are when you see them from the landing-stage alongside the quay. I had a pass, so I went on board and had a look round.



a

From the top deck I could see the huge cranes^a lifting the cargo and depositing it in the holds. I saw members of the

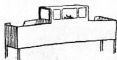


b

a A crane

b The captain

crew carrying out their duties in various parts of the ship, while



c

the captain^b watched the operations and gave his orders from the bridge^c. Then the siren^d sounded and the visitors made for the gangways^e. Finally



d

the ship began to move off, and the passengers, leaning over the rails^f, waved good-byes^g to their friends standing below



e

amongst the crowd. Slowly she left the harbour, passing beyond the pier^h, and gradually disappeared in the distance.



f

A few days later I myself had to go to Paris.

The journey was urgent and I went by air. I went to the airport by a special busⁱ provided by the company.



g

On the airfield we saw a large plane waiting for us. We



h

climbed into it, and at exactly twelve o'clock it took off. Very soon our "magic carpet"^j reached the sea, and

shortly afterwards we saw the French coast. It wasn't long before we arrived



i

at our destination. Our pilot made a perfect landing, and we got out of the plane.



j

c The bridge
d The siren

e The gangway
f The rails

g Waving good-bye
h The pier

i A bus
j A magic carpet



Lesson Twenty-Eight (28)

Twenty-Eighth (28th) Lesson

On the Boat

This way for the Dover boat! Have your passports ready, please.
 Pass up the gangway³! First class on the right, second
 class on the left.

.

Here we are! Would you like to stay
 up on deck, or go down below?
 Oh, I don't know. I'm not much
 of a sailor.



a

Oh, you won't be sea-sick today; the sea's perfectly calm^a; we're
 sure to have a good crossing. I'll get a couple of deck
 chairs^b, up here, in the sun.

1. A lifeboat
 2. The rails

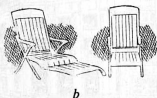
3. The gangway
a A calm sea

4. A porthole
 5. Passengers

Oh well, I'll risk it, but if the worst comes to the worst, don't blame me.

Do you travel much?

Not more than I can help by sea. I've crossed the Channel once before, but frankly I did *not* enjoy it.



Why don't you fly across?

I think I shall, one of these days. It couldn't possibly be worse than a really bad sea-crossing^c, and it's very much quicker anyhow.



I can see the English coast^d already, can you?

Yes, just.

Well, I suppose we'd better get ready for landing. . . . I say, you haven't got anything dutiable, have you? If you have, you'd better declare it. Whatever you do, don't try to bribe a customs officer, or you'll get into trouble.

I don't think I'm quite as foolish as that. As a matter of fact, I don't think I have anything to declare. Still, thanks all the same.



b Deck chairs

c A bad sea-crossing

d The English coast



Lesson Twenty-Nine (29)

Twenty-Ninth (29th) Lesson

A Street in London

We're now in Oxford Circus, half-way along Oxford Street, one of the busiest streets in the West End of London, and that street over there is Regent Street, famous all over the world for its splendid shops¹. Near one of the street-corners you can see an entrance² to the subway leading to the Underground Railway^a, or "Tube"^a, as we call it.



On both sides of the street there are shops, banks and restaurants. In the roadway³ there's a



1. A shop
2. Entrance to subway
3. The roadway

4. A car
5. A taxi

6. A bus
7. The pavement
8. Traffic lights

a The Underground Railway; the Tube

b A taxi

constant stream of cars⁴, taxis^{5,6}, buses^{6,7} and lorries^d. In some parts of London there are trolley-buses^e and trams^f as well. The noise is deafening, but one



c

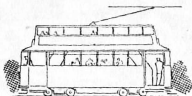


d

soon gets used to it. The pavements⁷ are crowded with people, and it's dangerous to attempt to cross the road until the traffic is stopped, either by a policeman^g on point duty or by the red



e



f

traffic lights⁸. In any case, before crossing the road, take care to look to your right, and when you reach the middle of the road, look to your left.

At night, the streets are lit by electricity, or in some districts, by gas. You can see the lamp-posts^h and standardsⁱ on the pavements, and on the "islands" in the middle of the road. The main streets are flooded with light from the brilliant shop-windows and the illuminated signs and advertisements, so that after dark everything looks as bright as in broad daylight.



g



h



i

c A bus
d A lorry

e A trolley-bus
f A tram

g A policeman

h A lamp-post
i A standard



Lesson Thirty (30)

Thirtieth (30th) Lesson

Asking the Way

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square¹?

Certainly. Go down Regent Street^a to Piccadilly Circus^b, and then go down the Haymarket. Turn to the left at the bottom and in less than a minute you'll be in Trafalgar Square.

Thank you very much. How far is it from here?



a

If you walk, it'll take you ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

1. Trafalgar Square

2. Nelson's Column
a Regent Street

3. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields

Is there a bus?

There's sure to be. But you'd better ask the policeman over there. He'll give you all the information you want.

Thank you.



b



c

Excuse me, officer, is there a bus from here to Trafalgar Square?

Yes, sir, any bus'll take you. There's a bus-stop^c just over there. Ask the conductor^d to put you down at Trafalgar Square.

Thank you.

Does this bus go to Trafalgar Square?

Yes, sir. Come along, hurry up. . . .

No room on top, inside only. . . no standing on the platform^e . . . pass down the bus, please. . . . Sorry, full up. . . . Sorry, sir, you can't smoke

inside, you'll have to wait until there's room upstairs. . . .

Fares, please.

Trafalgar Square, please . . . and will you tell me when we get there? . . .

Trafalgar Square! This is where you get off, sir.

Thank you.



d



e

b Piccadilly Circus and
Regent Street

c A bus-stop

d The conductor
e The platform



Lesson Thirty-One (31)

Thirty-First (31st) Lesson

A Visit to London

If you can stay only a few days in London, you won't have much time for your sightseeing; and how to spend your time to the best advantage is rather a problem. If I were you, I should make up my mind beforehand. It all depends on your tastes. You may, for instance, be interested in shops, or in art-galleries, or in museums, or you might prefer to start with the principal historical buildings and monuments.



a

In that case, you might begin in the West End and see the Houses of Parliament¹, Westminster Abbey^a, Whitehall, and

1. The Houses of Parliament
2. Queen Victoria's Memorial

3. Hyde Park Corner

4. Tower Bridge
5. The Monument

a Westminster Abbey

Nelson's Column. From there you could go along the Mall to Buckingham Palace and have a look at Queen Victoria's Memorial², facing the Palace. Then stroll up Constitution Hill to Hyde Park Corner³ and



b

take a walk through the Park and Kensington Gardens to the Albert Memorial, which faces the Albert Hall^b. That's really more than enough for one day, but still, if you want to see more, you might get on top of a bus going towards the City.



c

The bus goes along Piccadilly to Piccadilly Circus and Charing Cross, then along the Strand and Fleet Street to Ludgate Circus. There you might as well get off and walk up to St. Paul's Cathedral^c.

After that, you could go further east, to the heart of the City, and see the Bank^d, the Mansion House and the Royal Exchange^e, and then, if you had time



d

e



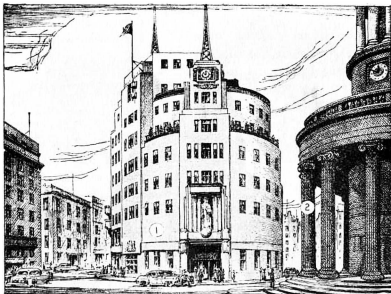
f

and weren't too tired, you could go to the East End and see the Tower of London^f, Tower Bridge^g over the Thames, the Mint and the Monument^h.

b The Albert Hall
c St. Paul's Cathedral

d The Bank
e The Royal Exchange

f The Tower of London
and Tower Bridge



Lesson Thirty-Two (32)

Thirty-Second (32nd) Lesson

Sightseeing

Is it possible to see anything of London in one or two days?

Well, yes, but, of course, not half enough.

What do you think I ought to see first?

Well, if you're interested in churches and historical places you should go to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's and the Tower. Do you like art-galleries?



Rather!

Then why not go to the National Gallery^a and the Tate?

1. The B.B.C. (Broadcasting House)

2. All Souls' Church, Langham Place

^a The National Gallery

I'm told one ought to see the British Museum. Do you think I shall have time for that?

Well, you might, but if I were you, I should leave that for some other day. You could spend a whole day there. It's much too big to be seen in an hour or so.

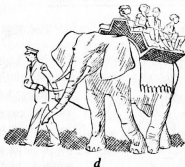


I suppose it is. What about going to the Zoo^d?

That's not a bad idea. You could spend a couple of hours there comfortably, or even a whole afternoon, watching the wild animals^b, birds and reptiles^c. You could have tea there too.

I'll do that, then. How do I get there?

Let me see. Where are we? Oh, there's the B.B.C.¹ I think your best way from here is to walk across Regent's Park.



Is it much of a walk?

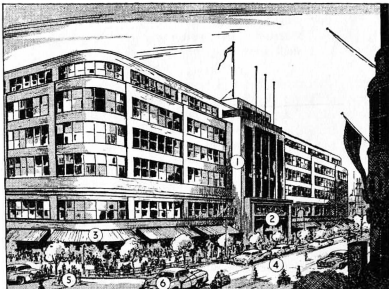
Oh no, a quarter of an hour or so, but, if you're in a hurry, why not take a taxi?

I think I will. Ah, here's one coming. Taxi! The Zoo, please.

b Wild animals

c Reptiles

d At the Zoo



Lesson Thirty-Three (33)

Thirty-Third (33rd) Lesson

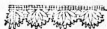
The Big Stores

I went into one of the big London stores today and enjoyed myself very much, just wandering from one department to



a

another, looking at the various articles on the counters. I thought the assistants were very helpful. There must have been some hundreds of salesmen and saleswomen and dozens of different departments, including china, haberdashery, confectionery, hardware and even provisions.



b

I went from one department to another — from umbrellas to

1. A big store
2. The entrance

3. A sun-blind
4. The roadway

5. Pedestrians
6. A car

a Gloves

b Lace

gloves^a, from fancy goods to lace^b—up and down, in lifts and on escalators^c. As I was going through the book department^d, I was surprised to meet an old friend of mine, whom I hadn't seen for years. She's been living abroad and she's just come back to England for a short holiday. We went up to the restaurant and had lunch together^e. Of course, we talked and talked. She told me that she was married and that she'd



c

brought her eldest boy to England with her. He was going to school here and would live with his grandmother, who's a widow. His grandfather died quite recently.

We didn't finish lunch until half-past two. Then we did some



d



e

shopping together. I helped her to buy some presents for her children. I can't tell you how glad we were to see each other again. We used to be very great friends before she went to live abroad. I hadn't seen her for—let me see—ten or twelve years, at least.

c An escalator

d The book department

e Having lunch together



Lesson Thirty-Four (34)

Thirty-Fourth (34th) Lesson

Shopping

Er—Excuse me, how do I get to the glove department?

Over there on the left, madam, just past the ribbon^a counter¹.



a

Is this the right counter for gloves?

Yes, madam. What sort of gloves do you require?

K i d ,

suede, chamois. . . ?

Well, let me see some of each.

Certainly, madam. What size do you take?

Six and a quarter, I believe, but



b

1. A counter
2. An assistant ;
a salesman

a Ribbon

3. An assistant ;
a saleswoman

- 4, 5. Customers
6. Material

b The millinery department

you'd better measure my hand to make sure.

I think a six is your size. How do you like these? I can recommend them, they're very reliable.



c

How much are they?

Nineteen and eleven
(19/11), madam.

Very well, I'll take them. And now, how do I get to the shoe department?

Come this way, please, and I'll show you. . .
just over there beyond the millinery department^b.



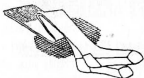
d



e

What kind of shoe did you want, madam?
Calf, glacé,
suède . . . ?

I want a strong walking-shoe^c with a low heel. Perhaps calf would be best. I like court shoes^d, but of course high heels aren't suitable for



f

country wear. . . . As you see, I have rather small feet^e.

Here's a pair about your size. Try them on. . . . How do they feel?



g

They're fairly comfortable, but they're a bit tight across the toes; I suppose they'll give a little.

Yes, they'll stretch with wearing.



h

Very well, then. . . . Now, let's see, what else did

I want?—Oh yes, some silk stockings^f, shoe-polish, a pair of scissors^g, and some safety-pins^h.

c A walking-shoe
d A court shoe

e Feet
f Stockings

g Scissors
h Safety-pins



Lesson Thirty-Five (35)

Thirty-Fifth (35th) Lesson

The Tailor¹ and the Dressmaker

This morning I've been to my tailor's to order a new suit: coat^{2,a}, waistcoat^b and trousers^c. I should have liked to order a new overcoat³ as well, as my old one is nearly worn out, but just now I can't afford it. I shall have to wait till next year for that. But I might get a raincoat^d later on.



a



b

My tailor always has an excellent stock of materials⁴ to choose

1. The tailor
2. A coat

3. An overcoat
4. Material
5. A customer

6. The counter
7. A mirror

a A coat

b A waistcoat

from, and I think I've chosen what'll be the most suitable for my purpose. I've had my measurements taken and I'm going again in a fortnight's time for the first fitting. After I've tried the suit on, the tailor will probably find it necessary to make a few alterations, and he'll mark the places for pockets^c, buttons and buttonholes^f. Then he'll ask me to return later on for a final fitting, just to make sure that the suit fits really well. When the suit's ready, I shall pay for it and get a receipt.



c



f



g



d



e



h

My wife has also been buying some new clothes this week. She's bought herself a fur coat^g and a ready-made suit^h, that's to say, a coat and skirt^h. She's been trying to find a silk blouseⁱ to match, so far without success. But when she went to the milliner's, she did succeed in getting just the right hat, in the very latest fashion, or so she says. It would seem that the one she bought three weeks ago is already out of date.



i

c Trousers
d A raincoat
e A pocket

f A button and buttonhole
g A fur coat

h A suit; a coat and skirt
i A blouse



Lesson Thirty-Six (36)

Thirty-Sixth (36th) Lesson

Ordering New Clothes

Good morning, I should like to order a lounge-suit^a. What have you got in the way of materials? I want something for the autumn, not too heavy and not too light. How do you like this pattern, sir?



a

It's much too light in colour for the autumn. I'd rather have something darker, and a bit heavier.

What about this then?

Yes, that's better. How much is it?

This is an exceptionally good quality cloth, very soft, and guaranteed pure wool. A suit of this will cost you twenty-five guineas.

- 1 A model gown
2. The dressmaker

3. The fitter

4. A curtain
5. A settee

a A lounge-suit

I'm afraid that's really more than I wanted to pay. I should have liked something cheaper, but still, I expect it's worth it.

Very good, sir. If you'll take off your coat, I'll take your measurements^b. . . . That's all, thank you. Can you call in tomorrow fortnight for a fitting?

That'll be a Wednesday, won't it? Yes, that'll suit me. I'll call in between two and three.



b

At the Dress-shop

I should like to try on one of these dresses^c.

Please come with me to the fitting-room. This is a model gown¹ and quite the latest style.



c

I like the style but I don't care for the colour, and it's a bit large too.'

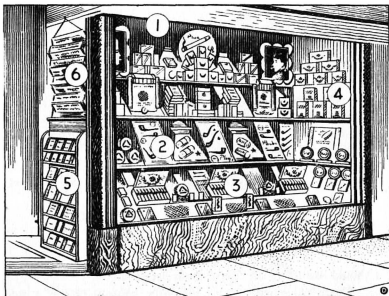
What about this one? We have this model in several sizes and colours, pale green, dark brown, black. . . .

Let me see the black one in my size. Yes, that's better, but isn't the skirt rather long?

Yes, we'll shorten that for you an inch or two, and the waist will have to be taken in a little as well, but you can leave all that to us.

b Taking the measurements

c A dress



Lesson Thirty-Seven (37)

Thirty-Seventh (37th) Lesson

At the Tobacconist's

If anybody were to ask me which shop windows¹ I found the most interesting, I should find it very hard to answer. My wife, I know, would be all in favour of the draper's, the milliner's and the jeweller's. My eldest son would be all for the sports shops, with their golf clubs^a, tennis rackets^b, cricket bats^c and footballs^d. The children would vote for the toyshops, and as for me, well, I must confess to a weakness for the tobacconist's window.



a



b



c



d

1. The shop window
2. Pipes

3. A box of cigars
4. Boxes of cigarettes

5. Books
6. Newspapers

a A golf club

b A tennis racket

c A cricket bat

d A football

It's not that I smoke a lot, but there's something fascinating about the neat little piles of different coloured tobaccos, the beautifully polished briar pipes², the attractive boxes of cigars^{3,4} and cigarettes⁵. If you smoke a pipe, you have the choice of dozens of excellent brands of pipe-tobacco; if you like cigars, then you can get them at any price you care to pay; and if you prefer cigarettes, you can buy Virginia, Turkish, or Egyptian, whichever you like. Virginia cigarettes are, of course, those made of American tobacco.



e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l

m

Matches are good and cheap, but most people nowadays use a lighter. In the tobacconist's window you'll also find tobacco-pouches^g and cigarette-cases^h, holdersⁱ and all that sort of thing. Many tobacconists are at the same time newsagents, stationers, and booksellers, so that you can buy books⁵, magazines, newspapers⁶, picture postcards, and other stationery, such as writing-pads^j, notepaper, blotting-paper, envelopes^k, ink, fountain-pens^l, pencils^m and so on. Very often you can buy sweets and chocolates there as well.

e A box of cigars
f A cigarette
g Tobacco-pouches

h A cigarette-case
i A cigarette-holder
j A writing-pad

k An envelope
l A fountain-pen
m A pencil



Lesson Thirty-Eight (38)

Thirty-Eighth (38th) Lesson

Buying Cigarettes

Good afternoon. I should like some cigarettes, please.

What kind would you like? Virginia, Egyptian, or Turkish?

Well, I think I should like to try some of each,
and then I can decide which I like best.

How many would you want?



a

I really don't know. Say, a packet^a of twenty
Virginia, and a box of twenty-five of each
of the others. Which brand do you recom-
mend?

If I were you, I should try these. They're not very expen-
sive, and yet of quite good quality, rather mild, and they
won't hurt your throat.

1. The tobacconist
2. The customer

3. Scales
4. Pipes

5. Cigars
6. Tobacco-pouches

a A packet of cigarettes

All right, I'll take those. And I'd like some matches^b too.

How many boxes^b?

Oh—half a dozen?

Certainly. What about some pipe tobacco? You can have it by the ounce or in a tin.



b

No, thank you.

Well, may I suggest a good Havana cigar^c?



c

Well, I do enjoy a good cigar now and again, but aren't they rather expensive?

We've got them at various prices. This one, for instance, is quite good and costs only four and ninepence (4/9).

All right, I'll try it. Let me have five, please.

Oh, I nearly forgot. I should like a few flints for my lighter^d. And now, add it all up and tell me how much I owe you.



d

Let me see, that'll be thirty-nine and six (39/6) altogether.

Here you are. Would you mind wrapping them up^e? . . . Thank you.



e

b A box of matches
c A cigar

d A lighter
e Wrapping them up



Lesson Thirty-Nine (39)

Thirty-Ninth (39th) Lesson

The Barber and the Hairdresser¹

The hairdresser's a most important member of the community. Everybody, male and female, old and young, requires his attention regularly. Men must have their hair^a cut. If they have beards^b or moustaches^c, they must have them trimmed. Those who don't shave themselves must be shaved by the barber. Women must have their hair cut or waved.



a



b

Here you see the inside of a hairdresser's shop. The proprietor's¹ busy cutting somebody's hair; someone else is being shaved. There are several

1. The hairdresser; the proprietor
2. A customer

a Hair

3. The settee
4. A newspaper

5. An assistant
6. A wash-basin
7. Clippers

b A beard

customers² sitting on the settee³, waiting their turn. One of them's reading a newspaper⁴; another customer's just about to leave the shop. He's just had a haircut and a shampoo^d as well. An assistant⁵ is brushing his overcoat. He will expect a tip, of course.



c



d

I always shave myself, with a safety-razor^e. My brother shaves with an electric razor^f. Most people shave every day, but when we're lazy we only shave every other day. I suppose you shave yourself too, don't you? I always think a man ought to shave himself. Personally,

I don't like having my cheeks and chin covered with lather^g by somebody else — besides, it's much more convenient and, incidentally, cheaper, to shave oneself at home than to have to waste time going to the barber's.



e



f



g

c A moustache
d A shampoo

e A safety-razor

f An electric razor
g Lather

I go to the Barber's

Good afternoon, sir, what can I do for you?

Haircut and shave, please. I should also like a manicure.

Take a seat, please, you won't have to wait long. . . . You're next, sir. A manicurist will soon be free. In the meantime I'll cut your hair. Do you want it short or just trimmed?



a

Er—not too short.

Very good, sir. Ah, here's the manicurist.

May I have your hand^a, please. Thank you.

. . . You've broken the nail^b on this finger rather badly.

Yes, I have, haven't I? Be careful with my right thumb^c, it's a bit painful.



b

Certainly. . . .

How's that, sir?

Just right, thank you.

Your hair's rather dry, sir, and it's getting a bit thin on top^d too. A shampoo will do it a lot of good.

Er—very well.

And now for the shave.

Yes, but be careful, my skin's rather tender.

You needn't worry, sir! I've only once cut a customer. He suddenly jerked his head and I cut his chin. There was a little blood, but nothing to speak of. I soon stopped the bleeding. . . . There you are, sir, thank you.



c



d

a A hand
b Finger nails

c A thumb
d Thin on top

Thank you. By the way, you have a ladies' department here, haven't you? My wife wants a perm. Could I fix an appointment for her tomorrow, at three o'clock, say?

Just a minute, I'll find out. . . . Yes, that'll be quite all right.

And now, how much do I owe you?

That'll be six and six (6/6) altogether.

Here's seven and six (7/6). You can keep the change.

Thank you, sir.





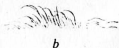
Lesson Forty-One (41)

Forty-First (41st) Lesson

The Seasons

The year is divided into four seasons: spring¹, summer², autumn³ and winter⁴. In spring, Nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new life, the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun^a, and the weather gets gradually milder. The fields and the meadows are covered with fresh green grass^b. The woods and

forests are filled with the songs of the birds^c. The sky is blue and cloudless. At night, millions of stars^d shine in the darkness.



1. Spring

2. Summer

3. Autumn

4. Winter

a The rays of the sun

b Grass

When summer comes, the weather gets warmer still and sometimes it's very hot. It's the farmer's^a busy season—he works in his fields from morning till night. The grass must be cut and the hay^f must be made, while the dry weather lasts. Sometimes the skies are overcast with heavy clouds^g. There are storms with thunder, lightning^h and hail.



c



d



e

Autumn brings with it the harvest-time, when the crops are gathered in and the fruit is picked in the orchards. The days get shorter and the nights longer. The woods turn yellow and brown, leaves begin to fall from the trees, and the ground is covered with them. The skies are grey, and very often it rainsⁱ.



f



g

When winter comes, we're obliged to spend more time indoors because out of doors it's cold. We may get fog, sleet and frost.

Ponds, lakes, rivers and streams are frozen, and the roads are sometimes covered with slippery ice or deep snow. The trees are bare. Bitter north



h



i

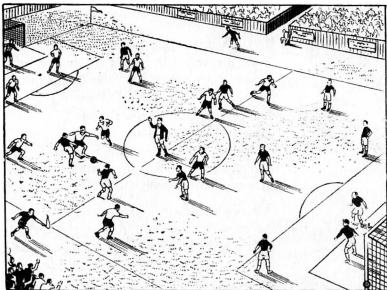
winds have stripped them of all their leaves.

c Birds
d A star

e The farmer
f Hay

g A cloud

h Lightning
i Rain



Lesson Forty-Two (42)

Forty-Second (42nd) Lesson

Sports and Games

What would you say were the most popular games in England today?

Well, I suppose football, that is, soccer or rugby, and cricket^a.

What are the other outdoor games?

Oh, there's tennis, hockey^b, golf^c, and so on. Tennis is played all the year round—on hard courts or grass courts in

summer, and on hard or covered courts in winter.

What about horse-racing^d?

I should say that that is one of the most popular sports in Great



a

a Cricket



b

b Hockey



c

c Golf

Britain. Then there are, of course, walking-races, running^e, swimming^f and boxing.



d

I've been told that there are no winter sports in England.

Well, you see, the English winter isn't very severe as a rule, and we don't often have the chance of ski-ing, skating^g or tobogganing^h, but winter is the great time for huntingⁱ, provided the ground is not too hard.



e



f

Is there any golf to be had near London?



g

Oh, yes, any

amount. There are dozens of good golf links within an hour or so of London. You ought to

join a golf club if you're keen on the game.

I think I shall if I get the chance. What about indoor games?



h



i

Well, there's chess^j, billiards^k, cards^l, table tennis. . . . By the way, do you play billiards?

Well, I do, but of course, I'm not a professional or a champion, just an ordinary amateur and not a very good one at that.



j



k



l

d Horse-racing
e Running
f Swimming

g Skating
h Tobogganing
i Hunting

j Chess
k Billiards
l Cards



Lesson Forty-Three (43)

Forty-Third (43rd) Lesson

PART 1

A Holiday in the Country

If you want to have a really quiet and healthy holiday, you must go and stay on a farm. Last year we went to my brother-in-law's farm in Devonshire, and enjoyed ourselves immensely. But the farmer's life, though healthy, is by no means an easy one; there's always plenty to do. He must look after his stables¹ and his horses²; he must milk the cows³ and clean the cowsheds⁴.



a



b

Then, he has to take great care of the young animals, the lambs^a and the calves^b. Goats^c and

1. A stable

2. A horse

3. A cow

a A lamb

4. A cowshed

5. Sheep

6. The pigsty

7. The sheep-pen

8. A tractor

9. A motor van

b A calf

sheep⁵ must be fed and pigs^d fattened. You can see the pigs in their sty⁶, and the ewes with their lambs in the sheep-pen⁷. Then somebody has to go round the fowlhouses to collect the eggs. Cocks and hens^e, ducks and drakes^f, turkeys^g, and geese^h, must all be fed and fattened for the market. We all like to have a roast turkey or at least a goose^h for Christmas, don't we?



c



d



f



h



e



g



i

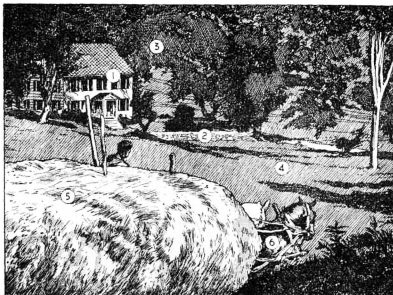
When we stay at my brother-in-law's, we have to work very hard, but we don't mind; we really enjoy it, particularly if the weather's nice.

In the old days most of the work on a farm was done by hand, and with the aid of horses, but now things are altogether different. Ploughing is done with a tractorⁱ, and eggs are taken to market in motor vans⁹; cows are milked by electricity and chickens are bred in incubators, so you see, a farmer's life is not what it used to be.

c A goat
d A pig

e A cock and a hen
f A duck and a drake
g A turkey

h A goose
i A tractor



[Lesson Forty-Three (43)]

Forty-Third (43rd) Lesson]

PART 2

Work on the Farm

What time do you have to get up when you're staying at the farm?

About six o'clock.

Why must you get up so early?

Well, there's such a lot to be done.

Are you going to the country next summer?

I expect so.

It must be a delightful change for you, after living all the year in town.

1. A house
2. A wall

3. Trees
4. A field

5. A load of hay
6. A horse

Yes, it is. Life in the country's so peaceful. It's so nice to feel that you don't have to rush^a for a train every morning.

Don't you have to work^b very hard on a farm?

We can if we want to, but, of course, we're not obliged to. We just do as we please. There's always work that mustn't be

neglected, so we do what we can to help.

Well. I've never spent a holiday on a farm, so I don't know what it's like.

Haven't you really? Oh, you ought to. Come with us next year. You needn't be afraid that you'll have to work too hard.



b

I'd love to, but are you sure I shan't be in the way?

Of course you won't. And I'm sure you'd enjoy a week or two in the open air. Personally, I've always wanted to be a farmer.

Have you really? But it's not a very profitable way of earning one's living, is it?

Oh, I don't know. I think you can find rich^c men and poor^d just as much in farming as in any other occupation.



d



a



c

a Rushing for a train
b Working hard

c A rich man
d A poor man



Lesson Forty-Four (44)

Forty-Fourth (44th) Lesson

PART 1

At the Seaside

If you're going to stay in England for some time, you ought to spend at least a week at the seaside. If you can stay longer, so much the better. You ought to have no difficulty in finding a suitable hotel or boarding-house. The picture shows you what an English seaside-place is like. You should examine it carefully, and you oughtn't to be satisfied until you know all about it. You can see several people in bathing-suits. One of the bathers¹ is just running in from the sea to his tent^{2,a}. He



a

1. A bather
2. A tent

3. The beach
4. The water; the sea

a A tent

5. The pier
6. A hut

ought to be very healthy and strong if he bathes every day, oughtn't he?



b

When we were children, we used to enjoy playing on the beach^a, making castles^b and forts and channels in the sand. I expect you did the same when you were young, because it's really one of the



c

most delightful holidays for children. We used to love playing about on the sand and paddling^c in the water^d and getting splashed by the waves^d. Sometimes we'd get our clothes wet, and Nurse would get very cross and tell us we oughtn't to have gone so far into the water.



d



e

When you're tired of London, go down to the sea for a week or a fortnight. You can walk up and down the front, listen to the band^e on the pier^f and do more or less anything you please. If you wish to bathe, you can hire a hut^g or a tent. A swim now



f

and then, or better still, every day, will do you a lot of good. Take your car with you, if you've got one, choose a good



g

hotel, and you're sure to spend a thoroughly enjoyable time.

b A sand-castle
c Paddling

d Waves
e The band

f The pier
g A hut



[Lesson Forty-Four (44)]

Forty-Fourth (44th) Lesson]

PART 2

Planning a Holiday

I say, what are you and your sister going to do for your holiday this year?

Well, I don't know. I should like to take my sister for a tour abroad, but then she can't very well leave her children. What are you doing?

We shall go to the sea^a, I expect—for part of the time, anyhow.

Then my wife and I may go off alone^b for a week or so in the car.

Leaving the rest of the family behind, I suppose!

1. The sea
2. The beach
3. A spade

4. A bucket
5. A fishing-rod
6. A fishing-net

7. A yacht
8. A sand-castle
9. A flag

Oh yes. They'll be quite safe with their nurse—and, besides, they're ever so much happier playing about on the sands^a than spending long days in the car.

Where do you go, as a rule?

We've tried many seaside-places on the east and south coasts; on the whole, I think we prefer the south. However, it really doesn't seem to matter very much, as long as the youngsters get a good sandy beach².



a

What do you do? Take rooms, or stay at a hotel, or what?

We've done both, and this year we're taking a furnished house.

Why don't you make up your mind to join us—find a house near by, and make a large party. It'll be great fun.

For my own part, I should love it. I'll talk it over with my sister, and see what she thinks about it.

Do, and let me know as soon as you can.

Right, I will.



b

a On the sands

b Going off alone in the car



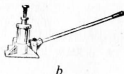
Lesson Forty-Five (45)

Forty-Fifth (45th) Lesson

PART 1

Motoring

If you're thinking of taking your car to England, you should be familiar with the vocabulary of motoring and you should know something about motoring regulations in England. For instance, when driving, we keep to the left-hand side of the road, and we overtake on the right. We have a speed limit of thirty miles an hour in towns and built-up areas, so be careful



1. The bonnet

2. The body

a A spare wheel

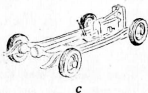
3. A wheel

4. The radiator

5. The windscreen

b A jack

not to exceed it, and remember to keep an eye on the traffic lights. If the green light's showing, it means you can go on, but when the red light appears you must stop at once.



c

Let's have a look at the car in the picture. It's a six-cylinder 20 h.p. (horse-power) saloon.



d

There's a compartment at the back for luggage, the spare wheel^a, the tools, and the jack^b. The petrol tank holds fourteen gallons and the car does about eighteen miles to the gallon.



e

Now learn the names of the various parts: chassis^c, bonnet¹, body², wheels³, tyres^d, radiator⁴, engine, steering-wheel^e. The windscreen's⁵ fitted with windscreen wipers^f.



f

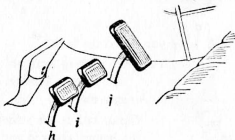
On the dash-board^g are the speedometer, a clock, the petrol gauge, starter and so on. The clutch^h, the foot-brakeⁱ and the accelerator^j are



g

at the driver's feet. The gear-lever and the hand-brake are within reach of his hand.

The driver has just drawn up at a garage. He's been having trouble with the engine—it's been misfiring and pulling badly.



h

i

j

- c The chassis
d A tyre
e The steering-wheel

- f Windscreen wipers
g The dash-board

- h The clutch
i The foot-brake
j The accelerator

PART 2

Trouble With the Car

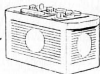
I'd like you to have a look at my car, I can't tell you exactly what's the matter with it, but it's been giving me quite a lot of trouble^a. I've nearly run the battery^b down trying to start the engine with the self-starter^c, and in the end I had to use the starting-handle^d. I've cleaned and tested the plugs^e, and the carburettor^f seems to be in order.



a

Would you try and find out what's wrong?

Certainly. Just park the car over there and I'll get the mechanic to look over it. If you'll come back in about an hour, we'll let you know the result.



b



c

.....



d

Well, have you traced the fault?

Yes, it's nothing serious. The pipe leading from the pump's leaking, but we can soon fix a new one.



e

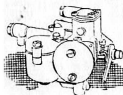
Good, and at the same time will you please have the battery charged and the oil changed, and have

a Trouble with the car
b The battery

c The self-starter

d Using the starting-handle
e A plug

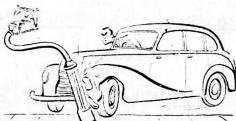
the car greased and oiled. Also have the puncture in the tyre on the spare wheel mended, and you might check the tyre-pressures while you're about it. Then, the brakes are rather slack, so you'd better test and adjust them. The near front wing and the bumper need straightening too. They got damaged when the car skidded on a wet road and hit a lamp-post. Oh, and the rear light wants a new bulb^g. In fact, give the car a thorough overhaul, and let me know when it's ready.



f



g



h

f The carburettor

g A bulb

h The car hit a lamp-post



Lesson Forty-Six (46)

Forty-Sixth (46th) Lesson

PART 1

Commerce and Industry

Great Britain is one of the most important commercial and trading centres in the world. Britain buys more goods than she sells; her imports exceed her exports. Not being a great agricultural country, England has to

obtain her food supplies largely from abroad. She also has to import many raw materials, such as wool from Aus-



tralia^a; timber from Sweden^b and Finland^c; cotton, petroleum and tobacco from the United States^d. Wine and fruit are imported from France^e, Italy^f, Spain^g, and the Dominions; dairy produce from Denmark^h and Hollandⁱ, and so on.



One of the most extensive industries in England is the textile industry; immense quantities of cotton and woollen goods and artificial silk are produced and exported. English leather goods are also in great demand in other countries.



Great Britain is noted for its coal mines and for iron and steel goods, and it supplies many countries with certain classes of machinery. Another leading industry in this country is shipbuilding. The motor industry is also very flourishing.





[Lesson Forty-Six (46)]

Forty-Sixth (46th) Lesson]

PART 2

A Business Interview

I should like to speak to Mr. Grey, if he's not engaged.

Have you an appointment?

No, but here's my card^a. If you'll be kind enough to take it in,
I'm sure he'll see me.

He's on the phone^b just now. Would you mind waiting a
few minutes. . . . Come this way, please.

.

Good morning. Mr. Brown. Take a seat, please. What can
I do for you?

- 1. A business man
- 2. The client
- 3. The desk

- 4. A filing-tray
- 5. A brief-case

- 6. The telephone
- 7. A filing-cabinet
- 8. A filing-drawer

Well, as a matter of fact, I have a proposition to put before you. I think you know my firm, Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd. (Company, Limited), of Adelaide, South Australia.

Oh yes, I know the name very well, but I've never had the pleasure of doing any business with you.

No. Well, my company has a big distributing business, with branches all over Australia and New Zealand. We want to get into touch with a good shipping firm in London, such as yours, the idea being that you should act as our agents and handle all our business on this side.

And what about terms of payment and the other essential conditions?

Well, we propose to allow you a 2½% (two and a half per cent) commission on all business transacted; no doubt we shall come to an understanding on that point. You would have to attend to the shipment of all goods and arrange for the prices to include c.i.f. or, in some cases, f.o.b. We're accustomed to paying by bills at three months.

What do you think about it?

Well, I think some such arrangement would suit us very well, but I can't enter into an agreement or make a definite decision without discussing the matter with my partner. I'll just give him a ring. . . . Will you get me Central double-five-one-o (5510), please? Hello, is that you, Knight? I say, I've just had a promising proposition put before me and I should like to have a chat with you about it. . . . Can you come round to the office straight away? . . . What's that? I can't hear you very well. . . . You'll be round in about five minutes? . . . Good!



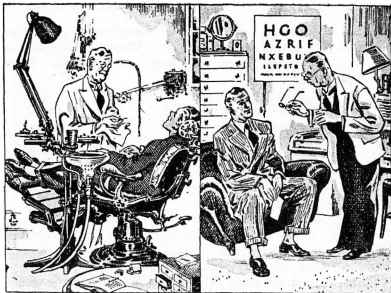
a



b

a Here's my card

b On the phone



Lesson Forty-Seven (47)

Forty-Seventh (47th) Lesson

PART 1

Doctor, Dentist and Chemist

If you have toothache^a, you should go to your dentist. He'll examine your teeth, and if the aching tooth is not too far gone, he'll stop it. If it's too bad, he'll take it out.



If you don't feel well, you should consult a doctor. If you feel too ill to go to the doctor's, you'll have to send for him. He'll ask you to describe to him the symptoms of your illness. Then he'll feel your pulse^b, look at your tongue^c and examine you thoroughly. Finally he'll prescribe the treatment and write out a prescription.



a Toothache

b Feeling the pulse

Doctors' prescriptions are made up by a chemist. At chemists'



c

shops you can also get patent medicines of all kinds, lotions, tonics, cough-mixtures, baby-foods, aspirin, pills, ointment, bandages, adhesive plaster



d

and so on. You can buy razors and razor-blades^d, vacuum-flasks^e, hot-water bottles^f, sponges^g, tooth-brushes^h and tooth-pastesⁱ, powder-puffs^j, lipsticks^k, shaving-soap^l and shaving-brushes^m and a hundred and one other things.



e



f



g



h

i



j



k

If you're interested in photography, you can also get camerasⁿ and films^o at most chemists'. They'll develop and print your films for you too. Some chemists are also qualified opticians, and if your eyesight's faulty they'll test your eyes and prescribe glasses^p for you.



l

m



n



o



p

c The tongue
d A razor-blade
e A vacuum-flask
f A hot-water bottle
g A sponge

h A tooth-brush
i Tooth-paste
j A powder-puff
k Lipstick

l Shaving-soap
m A shaving-brush
n A camera
o A film
p Glasses



[Lesson Forty-Seven (47)]

Forty-Seventh (47th) Lesson]

PART 2

A Visit to the Doctor

Well, what's the matter with you, Mr. Walker²?

You'd better ask me what is *not* the matter with me, doctor¹.

I seem to be suffering from all the illnesses imaginable: insomnia, headaches^a, back-ache, indigestion, constipation and pains in the stomach. To make things still worse, I've caught a cold, I've got a sore throat, and I'm constantly sneezing^b and cough-



a



b

1. The doctor
2. The patient, Mr. Walker
a A headache

3. The desk
4. The swivel-chair
5. The stethoscope
b Sneezing

ing. To crown it all, I had an accident the other day, hurt my right shoulder^f, leg^c and knee^d, and nearly broke my neck^s. If I take a long walk, I get short of breath. In fact, I feel more dead than alive.



I'm sorry to hear that. Anyhow, I hope things aren't as bad as you imagine. Let me examine you. Your heart^e, chest^h and lungs seem to be all right. Now open your mouthⁱ and show me your

tongue. Now breathe in deeply through the nose^j There doesn't seem to be anything radically wrong with you, but it's quite clear that you're run down, and if you don't take care of yourself, you may have a nervous breakdown and have to go to hospital. I advise you, first of all, to stop worrying. Take a long rest, have regular meals, keep to a diet of salads and fruit, and very little meat. Keep off alcohol. If possible, give up smoking, at least for a time. Have this tonic made up and take two tablespoonfuls three times a day before meals. If you do this, I can promise you full recovery within two or three months.



And if I don't, doctor?

Then you'd better make your will, if you haven't yet done so!

I see. Well, thank you, doctor. I shall have to think it over and decide which is the lesser evil—to follow your advice or prepare for a better world!

c The leg
d The knee
e The heart

f The right shoulder
g The neck

h The chest
i The mouth
j The nose



Lesson Forty-Eight (48)

Forty-Eighth (48th) Lesson

PART 1

Radio and Television

Of all the discoveries ever made by man, radio, or wireless, is one of the most wonderful.

By means of wireless, you can speak to a man on the other side of the world^a. Seated comfortably in your own home, you can hear music or talks, broadcast thousands of miles away from you—talks on national and international affairs, on science, history and other educational



a



b

a The world

b A valve

subjects. I listen to the wireless almost every evening. Mine is an eight-valve^b set with an outdoor aerial^c which gives splendid results. It has medium, long and short wave-lengths, and it's quite simple to manipulate. All I have to do is to turn a knob^d or push a button^e to tune in to the station I require.



c

I use my set a good deal for keeping up my foreign languages. I find it a very useful addition to my Linguaphone Course. For English I tune to England^f, for French to France, for Dutch to Holland, for German to Germany or Austria, for Russian to Russia, for Spanish to Spain, and for Italian to Italy.



d



e

More marvellous even than radio is television, which enables us not only to *listen* to talks, plays and concerts, but also to *see* what's going on. Who knows what the future may bring? It's possible that some clever scientist will invent an apparatus which will enable us to read other people's thoughts. Should that happen, some people might feel quite uncomfortable.



f

c Outdoor aerials
d Turning a knob

e Pushing a button
f England



[Lesson Forty-Eight (48)]

Forty-Eighth (48th) Lesson]

PART 2

Broadcast Programmes

Well, how's your set going?

Oh, not too badly, though I've had some difficulty lately in getting good reception from the more distant stations.

Yes, I've noticed quite a lot of interference^a on my own set too. I suppose it's the weather.

Of course, mine's rather an old-fashioned model compared to yours. By the way, did you hear "Carmen"^b the other night?

Yes, I did. Personally, I'm not very keen



a

a A lot of interference

on opera, but my wife is, and "Carmen" happens to be one of her favourites, so I didn't like to suggest switching to another station. Fortunately for me, it was a translated version. I'm not good at languages, you know.

What kind of programme do you like best then?

Oh, I like a straight play. . . . I find some of the talks very interesting too, and I never miss the sporting events. I got most excited over the international rugger match last Saturday. . . . You listen to the English stations a good deal, don't you?

Yes, I like their programmes very much and I understand nearly everything. With all the practice in ear-training I've had, English pronunciation and intonation hold no terrors for me now, and if a speaker uses a word I'm not familiar with, the context usually gives the clue to the meaning.

You're lucky, you know English.

I wish I had your gift for languages.

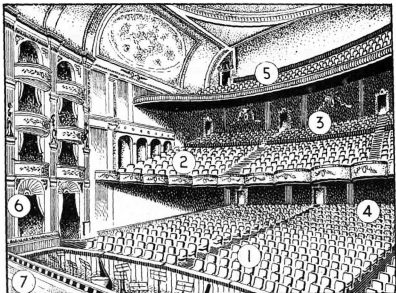
Well, I don't think I should call it a gift. Anyone who's prepared to take a little trouble can do the same. Where there's a will there's a way, you know!



b



c



Lesson Forty-Nine (49)

Forty-Ninth (49th) Lesson

PART 1

Theatres, Music-Halls and Cinemas

Theatres are very much the same in London as anywhere else; the chief theatres, music-halls and cinemas are in the West End.

If you're staying in London for a few days, you'll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening.

You'll find opera, ballet, comedy, drama, revue,

musical comedy and variety. Films are shown in the cinemas during the greater part of the day.



a



b

c

1. Stalls
2. The (dress-)circle

a Seats

3. The upper circle
4. The pit
5. The gallery

b The gallery

6. A box
7. The stage

c The pit

The best seats^a at theatres are those in the stalls¹, the circle², and the upper circle³. Then comes the pit^{4,e}, and last of all the gallery^{5,b} where the seats are cheapest. Boxes⁶, of course, are the most expensive. Most theatres and music-halls have good orchestras^d with popular conductors^e.



d

You ought to make a point of going to the opera at least once during the season, if you can. There you can get the best of everything — an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated singers and a well-dressed audience. But, of course, if you're not fond of music and singing, opera won't interest you.



e

At the West-end theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged — costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being



f

done on the most lavish scale. Choose a good play, and you'll enjoy yourself thoroughly from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act. Get your seat beforehand, either at the boxoffice^f of

the theatre itself or at one of the agencies.

When you go to a theatre, you'll probably want to sit as near to the stage⁷ as possible.

But if you're at a cinema, you may prefer to sit some distance from the screen. In fact, I would say, the further away the better.



g

d The orchestra
e The conductor

f The curtain
g The box-office



[Lesson Forty-Nine (49)]

Forty-Ninth (49th) Lesson]

PART 2

At the Theatre

Have you got any seats for tomorrow?

Matinée or evening performance?

Matinée, please. I want two stalls, if you've got them.

Yes, you can have — er — two in the middle of Row F.

They'll do very well, thank you. How much is that?

They're thirteen and six (13/6) each—that makes twenty-seven shillings (27/-).

.

Stalls, sir? Stalls on the right.

1, 2. Theatre-goers

3. The foyer

4. The box-office

5. The staircase

Gentlemen's cloakroom this way; ladies' cloakroom on the first landing.

Show your tickets to the attendant^a inside the theatre; she'll show you to your seats and let you have a programme^b.



a

May I see your tickets, please? Row F, 12 and 13. . . . This way, please. Would you like a programme?

Yes, please.

Shall I bring you some tea, sir? The play isn't over till half-past five.

When do you serve tea?

After the second act; there's an interval of fifteen minutes.

Then I think we might as well have some.

.

Well, what did you think of the play?

I enjoyed every minute of it. What did you think of it?

I thought it was splendid. I haven't laughed so much for a long time.

Neither have I. It was extremely good.



b

Yes, wasn't it? I thought the acting was excellent.

So did I. The whole thing was first-rate from beginning to end.

a The attendant

b A programme



Lesson Fifty (50)

Fiftieth (50th) Lesson

A Few Words about English Literature

The great wealth of English literature make it impossible to deal with the subject in any detail within the scope of one short lesson. We must therefore confine ourselves to only a few of the outstanding writers. Who has not heard, for instance, of William Shakespeare^a, one of the greatest dramatists of all time. He is famous for his comedies, such as *Twelfth Night*, *As You Like It* and *The Taming of the*



a



b

a Shakespeare

b Queen Elizabeth

Shrew, and equally famous for his magnificent tragedies, such as *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, and *Othello*. Shakespeare lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth^b, which was a great age for English literature.



c

Of later plays, there's *She Stoops to Conquer* by Oliver Goldsmith, and *The School for Scandal* by Richard Sheridan. Then coming to the present day, we have the brilliant dramas of the Irish author, Bernard Shaw^c. Possibly

his best-known plays are *Cæsar and Cleopatra*, *Man and Superman*, *Back to Methuselah* and *Saint Joan*.

The works of English novelists have been translated into so many languages that millions of people who know no English are nevertheless familiar with English writings. Yet it's



d

only those who are able to read these novels in the original who can really appreciate such masterpieces as *Waverley* and *Ivanhoe* by Walter Scott^d, or *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield* and *The Old Curiosity Shop* by Charles Dickens^e.



e

English poetry covers such a wide field that we can do little more than enumerate a few names. Chaucer is well known for his *Canterbury Tales*, Milton for his two famous epics, *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*, Pope for his mastery of the classical style, while the romantic school recalls such famous names as Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson and Browning.

c Bernard Shaw

d Scott

e Dickens

You are now to hear a poem by Wordsworth that'll not only inspire you with its beauty, but also encourage you to delve more deeply into the rich heritage of our literature, whether it be prose or verse.

UPON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This City now doth like a garment wear

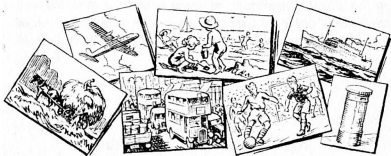
The beauty of the morning: silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky,—
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour valley, rock or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!

The river glideth at his own sweet will:
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still!



SUPPLEMENTARY READING*



Introduction

Good morning! How are you?

Quite well, thank you.

Let's listen to the record. You are learning to speak English. This is an English voice. Do you speak English?

A little, but I'm not an Englishman.

What is this?

It's my English book.

Do you understand English?

I understand you when you speak slowly, but I don't understand you when you speak quickly.

Am I speaking quickly now?

No, you are speaking quite slowly.

Listen to this question on the record: "What are you learning?" Do you understand it?

Yes, I do.

What is the answer?

The answer is: "I'm learning English".

Lessons 1—2

Whose pipe is this?

It's my pipe.

And whose book is this?

It's John's.

Who is John?

He's my son.

* See Preface.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Is he your only child?

No, I have two boys and a girl.

What are their names?

Peter, John and Mary.

How old are they?

Peter is nine, John is five, and Mary is two.

Isn't *your* name Peter?

Yes, it's a family name. My father's name is Peter, my name is Peter, and my son's name is Peter. . . . Have *you* got any children?

Only one, a girl.

Is your wife English?

No, she isn't.

Does she speak English?

Only a little, but she understands it quite well.

Is she younger than you?

Yes, she's five years younger than I am.

Lessons 3—4

Where do you live?

I have a small flat in London.

How many rooms have you got?

There's the sitting-room, two bedrooms and a bathroom.

Is it a ground-floor flat?

No, it's at the top of the house, on the third floor.

Are you married?

Yes, I got married five years ago, and I have one child, a boy of four.

Have you a garden?

Yes, there's quite a large garden at the back of the flats. John is there now. He's playing with our dog Peter.

Is there also a vegetable garden?

No, there are only apple-trees and flowers in the garden.

Where do you keep your car?

In the garage at the side of the flats.

Lessons 5—6

When you enter our sitting-room, the first thing you notice is the large window opposite the door. On the left is an armchair with a small table by it. On the table are some books and an electric table-lamp. There are two other armchairs in the room and a settee.

Aren't there any small chairs?

Only one, which is next to the radiogram, opposite the window. I also have a small gramophone, which I keep in my bedroom.

Have you many records?

Quite a lot. . . . The mantelpiece is on the right of the window and next to it is a bookcase.

Do you read a lot?

Yes, everybody in our family likes reading. There are books in every room.

What else is there in the room?

Nothing else. We don't like a lot of things in our rooms.

Lessons 7—8

Most English people prefer a coal-fire in their sitting room, but have electric fires in the bedrooms. Some London flats have radiators in all the rooms, but you don't see them in small houses. On the whole I prefer coal-fires. I like to sit in an armchair by the fire and read a book or listen to the wireless. Sometimes my daughter plays to me. She's a very good pianist, but not as good as her mother. My wife plays the violin too. She and I are very fond of music, but we don't like some of the modern music that many young people play now.

Is it a grand piano that you've got?

Yes, and it's quite a fine instrument too. I bought it for my wife about ten years ago.

Lessons 9—10

Hallo, John, I'm so glad you've come. How are you?

Quite well, thank you. How are you?

Very well indeed, thank you. Have you met Mr. and Mrs. Black? They are staying with us for the week-end.

Oh yes, we know each other quite well.

That's good. . . . And now this is Mary with the tea, I think. Yes, it is. Thank you, Mary. John, you can pass the tea round. Do you have sugar in your tea, Mrs. Black?

Just a little, please, but no milk.

And sugar for you, Mr. Black?

Yes, please, I like a lot of sugar.

Most men do, I think. My husband likes his tea *very* sweet. And what will you have with it, a sandwich, or one of these cakes?

A sandwich, please.

How is your mother, Mrs. Black? I hear she's not been very well.

No, she hasn't, but she's much better now. She's staying with my brother for a few days and then she's coming to stay with us.

I'm glad to hear she's getting better.

Lessons 11—12

As Mary will be at home to-morrow, after staying a long time with her uncle, a few of her friends will be coming to dinner. Her mother is going to have a wonderful meal ready for them.

First there'll be a delicious vegetable soup. After this there'll be fish and then chicken, which has just arrived from the country. The sweet will probably be trifle and cream, and as the Whites grow quite a lot of fruit in their garden, the visitors will be able to have some apples and pears to finish with.

After dinner, Mary's friends will go into the sitting-room and there they can sit by the fire and talk. One of her friends plays the piano very well, so they can also enjoy some good music.

Lessons 13—14

Brrrrr !

Mrs. A. Oh, there goes the alarm! I do feel tired this morning. I should love to stay in bed.

Mr. A. Yes, it was twelve o'clock when we got to bed. Did you like the picture we saw last night?

Mrs. A. Oh yes. I always like a film about London. I thought the niece was very sweet, and I couldn't help admiring her uncle's house. What a beautiful garden he had! A little larger than the one we used to have when we were living in the country.

Mr. A. I preferred the young maid to the niece, she played her part better.

Mrs. A. Well, on the whole, I don't think there was much to choose between the two, but I really thought Richard White was the best of all. . . . Now let's get up. You go into the bathroom first and I'll get the breakfast ready while you're having your bath. Are you going to catch the early train this morning?

Mr. A. Yes, I have to see Jones at nine o'clock, as he's going abroad tomorrow.

Lessons 15—16

Mr. and Mrs. Richards are going to London this year. Mr. Richards has to go there on business, and when he's finished it, they'll stay for their holiday.

They've engaged a room at one of the best hotels and will stay for about four weeks. They will not take much luggage with them, as they intend to visit a lot of shops. While they're there, they'll be able to celebrate their wedding anniversary, as they'll have been married just six years on the Wednesday after they arrive.

Mr. Richards used to live in London when he was younger, so he knows his way about, and he'll enjoy showing his wife the places he used to visit. Mrs. Richards is an artist and hopes to be able to paint some of the interesting things she sees. Some of her pictures are very fine indeed and I think she'll be quite famous one day.

Lessons 17—18

Good evening, George! It's fine to see you again.

Good evening, Henry. It's wonderful to be back in England at last.

Let me see, it's over twenty years now since we saw each other Where shall we dine? At a quiet restaurant?

Oh yes, I hate a lot of noise, and I want to talk, don't you? I haven't brought my evening suit with me either, so I can't go to a fashionable place.

All right, we'll go to a quiet little place I know, where there'll be no orchestra and no dancing.

What shall we have to eat?

I'd like a steak and chips, and some fruit salad.

I think I'll have the same.

What about those wonderful meals we used to have in the good old days?

Yes, they really were delicious, but I'm older now and I don't get so hungry. All the same, I think we ought to have a drink to celebrate your home-coming. What do you say.

Fine! We'll ask the waiter to bring us a bottle of wine.

Lessons 19—20

Johnnie was six years old. He could read and write quite well, but he couldn't tell the time. So instead of saying eight o'clock, twelve o'clock, and so on, if somebody asked him the time, he would answer "breakfast-time", "dinner-time" or "tea-time".

His Aunt Mary thought she would teach him.

— Can you count, Johnnie?

— Oh yes: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve

— That'll do. That's fine. Now, I put the large hand on twelve and the small one on the one—that's one o'clock. If I put the small hand on the two, what's that?

— Two o'clock.

— Good. And on the three?

— Three o'clock.

It was then four o'clock in the afternoon, and Johnnie's aunt looked at him.

— What time is it now, Johnnie?

— Tea-time, Auntie, and I'm very hungry!

Lessons 21—22

I find English money very difficult to understand, don't you?

Not at all, it's very easy once you've got used to it. Come with me when we pay the bill, and you'll see what it's like.

This bill comes to 12s. 6d. What does that mean?

Well, you have here a ten-shilling note, and a two-shilling piece. That makes the twelve shillings. Now you want a sixpence, or you can give me those two threepenny bits you have, and then you have the 12s. 6d. you need.

What about the waiter? Shall I give him these two large coins?
Oh no! They are only pennies. You must give him at least a shilling. Or if you like to pay him with that pound note you must see that you get 7s. 6d. change. You can then give the waiter something out of that, if you like.

Lessons 23—24

I'm just going to the Post Office. Have you any letters you would like me to post?

Yes, thank you. I have quite a number here. These are stamped, so you can just drop them in the pillar-box.

All right. And what about the rest? Do they all need twopenny-halfpenny stamps?

Oh no! These must have fourpenny stamps, and this one I should like registered.

What about this parcel?

Yes, take that too, please. Get them to weigh it at the Post Office, and tell you how much it costs.

Oh, look. Here's a telegraph-boy coming. He must have a telegram for us. . . . No, he hasn't, he's going next door, after all. I needn't wait any longer then.

You'd better bring some stamps back with you. We're sure to need them.

Lessons 25—26

I hear that you're quite a traveller. Is that a fact?

Oh yes, I'm very fond of travelling, and I spend much of my time visiting various parts of the world, sometimes on business, and sometimes for pleasure.

Have you ever travelled by aeroplane?

Yes. In fact, I always go by air on my business journeys, but when I travel for pleasure, I prefer to go by train and ship. It's so interesting getting to know the other passengers, and of course, there's nothing I enjoy more than being on the sea in any kind of weather.

Most of *my* journeys have been made by train. I find it quite enjoyable, except in the holiday season, when there are such crowds that you can hardly get a seat. I certainly don't enjoy standing for the whole of a journey.

Then, of course, it's better to go by car.

Lessons 27—28

Good morning. I thought you were in London.

I *have* been there for a few days. In fact, I've only just arrived home from a very interesting visit.

Really! You came by air, I suppose.

Oh yes, and a very good journey we had too. It's certainly a wonderful way of travelling, and so comfortable. I don't feel in the least tired.

I've been told that flying is rather uninteresting.

I've never found it so. I always enjoy looking at the houses, motor-cars and villages down below. They look just like children's playthings.

Yes. I must certainly go by air one day. All the same, I generally enjoy the journey by train and boat. You get more change that way, looking out at the countryside from the train, and then there's the noise of the docks. It's all so interesting. And I love being on the sea, even for a short journey, like the Channel-crossing. I don't get sea-sick, you know, even in the worst weather.

Lessons 29—30

What a busy street! Where are we now?

This is Oxford Street. Let's go along and look in the shop-windows.

Oh look, there's a book-shop across the road. Shall we go over and see if they've got any interesting books?

Be careful. Wait until the traffic stops. . . . Now it's all right.

Have you been here before?

Yes, very often. My wife always likes to visit the shops here. She likes Regent Street too. We could turn down here and go as far as Piccadilly Circus.

Yes, let's do that. I've always wanted to see Piccadilly. Then perhaps we could get on a bus or take the tube. I'm beginning to feel tired.

It is rather tiring walking around in a city. There are so many people in the streets, the traffic is so noisy, and the shops are so large that you really walk a long way without knowing it.

Perhaps it would be as well to go into a restaurant for a cup of coffee.

Why yes, certainly. All the large shops have a café where you can sit in comfort and have a meal, or just a cup of tea or coffee, if you prefer.

Well then, we'll just have a look at a few more shop-windows and then stop for rest and refreshment.

Lessons 31—32

The last time I went to London I didn't have time to visit all the places I wanted to see. This time I hope to do better. I was able to find my way, of course, and I soon got to know where the main streets were and the most famous buildings. But I had no time to go inside and have a good look at them. I think I shall spend a whole day at Westminster. If I can, I shall go to the Houses of Parliament. Then, of course, I can spend quite a long time in Westminster Abbey and learn about all the interesting things there.

The parks are worth a longer visit too. I think the one I like best is Kensington Gardens, but they're all beautiful in their own way.

I understand you can go by steamer down the Thames from Westminster to Tower Bridge. That's a very pleasant way to travel, and you can see the London bridges and quite a number of interesting buildings on the way.

That's a good idea. What about the Zoo? Did you get there on your last visit?

Yes, but I hadn't time to see all the animals, so I should like to go again. I think they've had quite a number of new animals since I was there last.

Lessons 33—34

Do let's go into this store. I've got quite a number of things to buy, and I believe I can get them all in this one shop.

What shall we look at first?

Gloves, I think. They will probably be on the ground-floor. Yes, here we are, and I can see just the kind I want. . . .

Well, that didn't take long. Now let's go up by the escalator to the third floor.

We'll just take a quick look round to see if there's anything we could take back as presents for the family.

I like these books, don't you? Shall we ask how much they are?

I want to get a comb and some safety-pins. Where do you think I shall find them?

Oh, you must go to the haberdashery department. That's on a lower floor, I believe. We'll get them on our way out.

How do you like those suede shoes just over there, on the right?

I like them very much indeed.

Do you think they're my size?

They look just about right. We'll ask the assistant. . . .

Good. That's all right then.

Is there a restaurant in this store?

Yes, on the top floor.

Then let's go up and have lunch. It's getting rather late, and I'm very hungry.

Lessons 35—36

Do you like my new suit? This is the first time I've worn it.

I thought it must be new. It looks splendid. I suppose you had it made for you.

Oh yes. And it took me a long time to find a good tailor. At last, a friend gave me the address of *his* tailor, so I went along to see him, but he had a very small stock of materials to choose from, so I had to wait until his new stock arrived.

Did you have to wait long?

A couple of weeks. At the first fitting I wasn't at all pleased and they had to make a number of alterations, but I think the suit looks all right now.

It certainly does. My wife had the same trouble with some dresses she wanted. Of course, she's rather difficult to please, and she spends a lot of time choosing the material and the style, and even the buttons. By the time the dresses are ready, they're almost out-of-date!

I shan't need another new suit for a long time yet. I've bought all I can afford for some time. I should have liked a new raincoat, but this one is still quite good, so I think I shall be able to wear it for another year, at least.

My wife tells me she needs a new fur coat before the cold weather starts. So probably I'll have to wait a year or two before I have anything made for *myself*!

Lessons 37—38

I used to work at a tobacconist's, and I found it most interesting. I don't smoke myself, but I learned a great deal about the different brands of tobacco and cigarettes. When men came in to buy a pipe or a cigar, they'd spend a long time looking at all the different kinds before they finally made their choice. On the other hand, they'd come in for a packet of cigarettes and be out of the shop again in less than a minute.

Sometimes a woman would come in to buy a lighter for her husband, or it might be the husband who was buying one as a present for his wife. I'd enjoy showing them all the different kinds we had and helping them to choose the one they thought would give the most pleasure.

Very few children came into the shop, because we didn't keep stationery or sweets. I should like to serve in a larger shop where people would come in for papers and magazines as well. If we had sweets and chocolates too, I should probably eat too many for the first week or two, but after that I should get so used to them that I should probably not want any more.

Lessons 39—40

I'm going to spend tomorrow morning at the hairdresser's. I need a new perm., so I shall be there for several hours. I always go to the same place, so they know just how I like them to do my hair. They always take great care with the shampoo.

I suppose everybody has to go to the hairdresser's at some time or other. I ought to go this week too, but I've no time to spare. I really must make an appointment for next week.

But you don't need a new perm. yet, surely?

Oh no, but my hair needs cutting, so I shall have it shampooed at the same time.

How easy it is for the men! They can have their hair cut at any time without having to make an appointment beforehand, and they don't have to give up a whole afternoon sitting at the hairdresser's having a perm.

No, but then they have to shave every day.

Yes, I shouldn't care for that, because I hate getting up early. I like to lie in bed until the last moment.

Even if they have a beard, it has to be trimmed.

Oh, I don't like beards at all. My husband thought he would grow one, but I gave him an electric razor as a birthday present, and he soon gave up the idea.

Lessons 41—42

How do you like to spend your time in the summer?

Oh, I'm always very busy. I'm very fond of most outdoor games, and in the summer I always spend plenty of time on the tennis courts.

I suppose you play golf too?

Yes, but not if the weather's too hot. I like to go riding too, when I can get to the country.

I think walking is one of the pleasantest ways of passing the time. I love to set off for a long day in the country, at any time of the year. Each season has its own beauty. Even in winter, a long walk in the country is enjoyable. And how pleasant it is to sit by a warm fire after a day in the open air!

Did you ever take up boxing?

No, I'm not really interested in that, though I do enjoy watching it occasionally.

I should like to try the winter sports. I'm sure it wouldn't take me long to learn to ski, but of course in England we don't usually get enough snow for that.

Lesson 43

John was a little boy from the town who went to spend a holiday at a farm. He hadn't been to a farm before, and this was the first time in his life that he had seen such animals as goats and sheep, pigs and cows.

He wanted to see everything. The first morning he got up almost before daylight to watch the farmer milk the cows. Then he wanted to help feed the other animals. The farmer gave him a lamb and told John he must take great care of it, as its mother had died. Soon the lamb would follow John all over the farm.

John also learnt to feed the chickens and collect the eggs. He liked the pigs too, and spent many an hour at their sty just watching them.

At last the day came when John had to go back to his home in London. That was a very unhappy day for him. He went with the farmer to see all the animals, and said good-bye to every one of them. He felt sure they understood him, though they could say nothing to him.

Finally, he had to leave his lamb. This made him more unhappy still, but the farmer offered to look after the little animal himself until John could come back on another visit, which they all hoped would be quite soon.

Lesson 44

We had a grand holiday last year. My husband and I took the children to the seaside for a month.

We have five children. John, the eldest, is thirteen years old, and little Mary, the baby, is only two and a half.

John has been to the seaside several times before, but this was the first time the other children had been. Naturally, it was a great event for them. For weeks before we were to go, they talked of nothing else, and they were very busy getting their things ready.

Finally, the day came when our holiday was to begin. John was a great help in looking after the other children, and so was Betty, who is nearly eleven.

It was a fine morning. We were all up very early as we wanted to leave home soon after breakfast.

We made the journey by car, and we took some refreshments with us, so that we could stop for lunch when we found a pleasant place in the country.

We reached the seaside town, where we intended to stay, in the early afternoon, and as soon as we arrived the children were asking if they could go down to the beach and see the sea.

After that, we spent many hours of each day on the beach. The children made sand-castles and bathed. John and Betty, who are quite good swimmers, had a swim every morning with their father, while I sat with the others.

Several times my husband and I went to the theatre in the evening, and once or twice we went dancing, while Nurse looked after the children.

Lesson 45

Miss Day was very fond of motoring, but she didn't really know much about a car. She had learnt to drive, and was quite satisfied to be able to do that. She always supposed that if ever her car broke down, she would be sure to find somebody near at hand who would help her.

Once she went off to spend a whole day in the country. She had a fine time, and was returning along a quiet country road, when she noticed that the engine of her car was making a strange noise. She stopped the car while she tried to think what might be the trouble. When she tried to start it again, nothing happened. She sat back and waited for a while, smoking a cigarette or two and expecting that somebody would shortly pass by who could help her. But there was nothing to be heard except the birds in the trees.

Now it was beginning to get dark. Miss Day wanted to be back in London before dinner-time, as she had some friends coming to dinner. After a time, she opened the bonnet of the car and looked inside. So many things met her eyes that she had no idea which one was at fault. She felt one or two of the parts in case something had broken. Then she got back into the driver's seat and tried to start up again. Still nothing happened.

At that moment, a schoolboy came walking along the road. He stopped and looked at the car and Miss Day sitting in it, very red in the face.

"Can I help you?" he said.

"I should be so glad if you could", answered Miss Day.

The boy took off his coat and started to work. In five minutes he had found out what was wrong. Miss Day says that she must learn how to look after her car herself, so that another time she won't have to wait an hour for someone to pass.

Lesson 46

Mr. Smith is dictating to his typist:

—Miss Jones, will you please take down a letter for Messrs. Blaney Bros. (Brothers). You can get the address from their letter.

—Yes, sir.

Dear Sirs,

We thank you for your letter of March 2nd and are pleased to advise you that we can let you have an excellent selection of the very latest summer dress-materials in all colours and at various prices, as you will see from the patterns enclosed.

If you will let us know what quantities you require, we shall be pleased to attend to your order at once.

Yours faithfully.....

—Now, this one must go off today.

Messrs. Harris and Co.,
Barton Street,
Leeds.

Dear Sirs,

Our Order 7612

We are surprised to find that we have had no answer to our letter of the 12th of last month.

We have to arrange for the shipment of our goods by the end of June and shall be glad if you will see that the matter is attended to at once.

Yours faithfully

Lesson 47

Mrs. Green had to visit the doctor the other day and she took her small son with her.

"Well", said the doctor, "and what is wrong with this young man?"

"Nothing", said little Peter. But his mother said that his tongue was a very bad colour and she was rather worried about him.

"Let's have a look", said Dr. Wild. He felt the child's pulse and looked at his tongue. Then he said, "Have you any sweets in your pocket?"

"Yes", said Peter, and pulled out a handful of brightly coloured sweets.

The doctor and Mrs. Green looked at each other in amusement, and the doctor said, "He's quite all right, you see, Mrs. Green. And now, how's that bad leg of yours? Let me look at it. . . . Oh, it's much better. I think you can leave the bandage off now. . . ."

Mrs. Green and Peter said good morning to the doctor and went out. On the way home, they called at the chemist's to buy a few things. Mrs. Green got some ointment, a couple of bandages and some adhesive plaster, as her children are always falling and cutting themselves. Then she had to buy a lipstick and some face-powder for herself, as well as some shaving-soap for her husband. While she was doing this, Peter walked round the shop looking at all the fascinating things for sale.

Lesson 48

On a cold winter's night, I love to be able to spend an evening watching the television and listening to the wireless. Sometimes the whole family are able to listen together. My wife and I make ourselves comfortable in easy chairs, while the children lie in front of the fire with the cat and dog.

The children like music, especially any kind of dance-music. After they have gone to bed, my wife and I listen to concerts and also to serious talks and plays. We're very fond of opera, too, so when there's an opera being broadcast, we always arrange to spend the evening at home. I, of course, get very enthusiastic about the sporting events, and I sometimes stay up quite late to listen to a boxing match.

Lately there have been so many good programmes to listen to that I've not had much time for foreign stations. I do like to listen to them from time to time, however, as I find it so helpful for keeping up my languages. I can get many foreign stations on my set, and sometimes I get so interested that I sit up far later than I ought.

Lesson 49

My brother and his wife have just gone back to their home in the country after spending a week with us. As we live in London, they were glad of the chance to visit as many theatres and music-halls as they could. They have a good cinema in the little town where they live, so they didn't want to see any films while they were here, but they were very keen to see as many plays as possible.

During the day, my wife and sister-in-law used to visit the shops, and one afternoon they went to a picture-gallery. Then in the evenings, we would all meet for dinner and go on to a play.

We saw several plays, including two new ones, with two very promising young actresses. When I was younger, I used to go to the theatre a lot. I used to queue up for a seat in the gallery in those days. I must say I enjoy being able to have a good seat in the stalls now, and I like to book the seats beforehand to save trouble.

We saw a very good revue too. The music and costumes were most attractive. The last evening before our visitors had to go home, we saw a musical comedy. I am not very fond of these myself, as a rule, but I thoroughly enjoyed this one. We were all rather tired, I think, and it made a change from the serious drama that we'd seen the night before.

Lesson 50

My son is just discovering the beauties of English literature. Last year at his school they acted some scenes from Shakespeare, and he had quite an important part to play. He soon became very enthusiastic and was to be heard at all hours of the day practising his part until his throat must have ached. He even gave up cricket for it, so that he might spend his time learning until he succeeded in making himself word perfect.

This year he is reading novels by Scott and Dickens. He always goes to see films made from famous writings, and tries to read the books beforehand, so that he can appreciate the films more. I'm not sure that this is always a good thing. Sometimes I think it's better to read the book afterwards. I shall be very pleased when he knows some other languages well enough to read foreign literature in the original.

He's also getting fond of poetry now, so I suppose we shall soon be hearing his voice speaking the beautiful, familiar words of Keats, Tennyson and Browning. I must say he reads very well, and I shouldn't be surprised if he takes up acting for a living one day. If he does, we shall certainly encourage him, for we think he really has a gift for it.

From the Bible

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches (*Proverbs* 22, 1).

Man shall not live by bread alone (*Matthew* 4, 4).

Many are called, but few are chosen (*Matthew* 22, 14).

A stranger in a strange land (*Exodus* 2, 22).

There is no new thing under the sun (*Ecclesiastes* 1, 9).

A man after his own heart (I *Samuel* 13, 14).

The very hairs of your head are all numbered (*Matthew* 10, 30).

The light of the world (*Matthew* 5, 14).

The salt of the earth (*Matthew* 5, 13).

Of making many books there is no end (*Ecclesiastes* 12, 12).

Familiar English Quotations

What's mine is yours, and what is yours is mine (*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*).

I never knew so young a body with so old a head (*Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice*).

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players (*Shakespeare: As You Like It*).

Can one desire too much of a good thing? (*Shakespeare: As You Like It*).

Men of few words are the best men (*Shakespeare: King Henry V.*).

When a man is tired of London he is tired of life (*Samuel Johnson*).

Dictionaries are like watches; the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true (*Samuel Johnson*).

I love everything that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine (*Oliver Goldsmith*).

The child is father of the man (*Wordsworth*).

O to be in England

Now that April's there (*Robert Browning*).



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